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By Prafulla Chandra Chatterjee, of the Bengal Language Ltd
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PREFACE

Fourteen of my youthful years I have spent in America. Enquiries I have received many and numerous from friends throughout Asia, Europe and America as to how I like America. In this book I am trying to answer that question publicly, which ought to have been given privately in every individual case. But I believe the Indian Public, also, is interested to know how a Hindu looks upon the American civilization. It is true that I have discussed very little about American civilization, and I have confined my remarks to a general description of the country and to figures. I believe any kind of waste is reprehensible; and there should be economy in the use of words as well. Statistics are more eloquently impressive than rhetorics. The reading Public has a right to expect facts and not fancies. I admit that it makes dry and uninteresting reading, but it gives valuable information that is necessary to a clear understanding in condensed form. It may be complained that the statements of material prosperity and civilization do not give any adequate conception of the cultural and spiritual imports. But they are inseparable. The Civilization that has been able within three centuries to transform a wilderness into the greatest of Modern Nations in general well-being of the people, diffusion of knowledge, and removal of pestilence, tells its own tale of spiritual significance of the future of the race.

C. Chakraborty

October 15, 1923

TO
MRS. LOLA WOOD RUSK
Who represents the Ideals

OF
The old and New Generations of America.
This book is Dedicated
In Gratitude and Friendship.

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CHAPTER 1.

Physiography of the U. S. A.

Geologic Formation —It is very probable that with the cooling of the earth and formation of the crust and condensation of the water vapour, water accumulated in one compact mass in the natural depression of the lithosphere. The igneous crustal surface that was above water was one continuous mass, and the water one continuous ocean. Then, the continents were formed by the drifting and the crustal movements through stress from within or axial displacements. The flowage of the rock as a viscous fluid is possible under pressure, as has been proved by the experiments of Adams, whether the earth is solid or its interior is molten or gaseous. Whatever may be its interior, the earth indeed acts as a solid body. The earth has a specific gravity of about 5.5, that is, five times that of water. And since the specific gravity of the crust is between 2.4 and 3.3, it is reasonable to infer that the interior of the earth contains heavier elements than in the crust. And moreover if the interior of the earth be gaseous or molten, still

by the immense pressure exerted by the crust it would behave like a rigid steel, which it does. It is known that (1) the observed rate of travel of earthquake waves, after passing through the earth, detected by seismographs, is that of a solid body; (2) to produce the oceanic tides it requires a solid sphere beneath the hydrosphere to a depth of not less than 2500 miles; (3) if the earth consisted, of crust with a liquid interior, the tidal forces would distort twice each day with resulting warping and buckling of the crust; (4) the astronomical phenomena of precession and nutation imply a solid globe. In general structural outline, America seems to have been separated from Africa and Eur-Asia at no distant geological age. The peninsular projection of Pernambuco (*Brazil*) fits well to the indented Gulf of Guinea (*Africa*); and the convex Guinea to the concave Caribbean Sea. The Laurentian Highlands (*Labrador*) Peninsula, *Baffin Land*, correspond to Scandinavia. And the great lakes of North America to those of Scandinavia and Northern Russia. And the great mountain ranges of western America (*Rockies, Andes*) agree fairly well with the stupendous mountain complex of Eurasia (*Ural, Caucasus, Himalas, Altai, Stanovoi*, reaching the *Bering Strait* which connected with America not ago and have been separated from each other by a recent subsidence of the narrow strip of the land) The denuded Appalachians of south eastern North America has its corresponding ranges in central Europe (*Ardenne, Slat Mt^s*) And the Great Medial Plains about 1500 miles

in breadth between the western Rockies and eastern Laurentians and Appalachians stretching from the Arctic ocean to the Gulf of Mexico has its counterpart in the vast Russian Plain extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea

Laurentian Highland —The Laurentian Highlands are the remnant of the much denuded and worn out crystalline Archean formation that extended from Labrador past Hudson Bay to the Arctic Ocean, regarded by many as the *continental nucleus* of North America. The Hudson Bay has been formed by the partial submergence of the old ancient land in its depressed basin. South of Hudson Bay Cambrian stratum has been observed over the old eroded Archean that indicates it had been sunk and lifted up again in the Silurian. The Metamorphic rock shows also slight tilting and foliation. The Highland is rugged to day by the glacial action with bare ledges, knobs scattered boulders, glacial depressions, lakes and marshes. It is about 1000 to 2000 feet in altitude except on the north western Labrador coast where the bare mountain peaks rise up to 8000 feet high and from which the upland inclines to Hudson Bay.

The Appalachian System —The Appalachian System extends in a north east to south west direction for about 2000 miles from Newfoundland to Alabama. It is based on the substratum of the Archean igneous and metamorphic rocks. But unlike the Laurentian Highlands, it has undergone repeated movements of

depression, foliation and elevation along heavy deposition and denudation throughout the entire geological period up to the Tertiary age, marked by heavy deposition of carboniferous fossils in Pennsylvania, Alabama and the Ohio and middle Mississippi basins, belonging to the same strata as the coal seams in the Alleghany Plateau. Out of the sedimentary detritus furnished by the denuded surface of the Archean rocks which have been almost worn out to the bottom, the coastal ranges of eastern Canada, New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the Adirondacks and the Highlands of New Jersey have been formed. The Cambrian shore in places in the Adirondacks and the western margin of the New Jersey Highlands prove that as early as in the Algonkian period the Archean rocks were much denuded, folded and faulted. The system is divided into three sections by the Hudson and the New (*Great Kanawha*) rivers. And it seems there has been an elevation of the southern section below the Hudson valley with the consequent formation of the Coastal Plains and Alleghany Plateau, and the depression of the northern section, as is testified by the rugged and rocky shore line from Maine to Greenland and the partial submergence of continental drumlins formed by glacial action, thus forming islands in the Boston Harbor. The depressing movement has formed the magnificent harbors of New York and Boston, and excellent bays and estuaries on the New England coast. However the movements of depression on the north eastern

coast, since the glacial age and elevation in the south eastern coast have not been simple and unilateral. A slight elevation in the north at the Tertiary time has laid bare the submarine clay-floored lowlands in the plain of the lower St. Lawrence valley, and a moderate depression in the south has drowned a number of valley floors, thus producing Chesapeake Bay, Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and Mobile Bay.

Through the Appalachian range consists more or less of low hills degraded by the excessive Mesozoic erosion laying bare the rich and extensive carboniferous deposits in Nova Scotia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, there have been, also, Tertiary elevations, making many lofty summits, though none reaching perpetual snow line. The Long Range in Newfoundland reaches 2000 ft. in height; Shickshocks to about 4000 feet. Mount Washington in the White Mountains in Maine rises to 6293 feet. Mount Mansfield in the Green Mountains reaches the elevation of 4364 feet. The Pennsylvanian Blue Ridge has an elevation of about 2000 feet, and the Virginian Blue Ridge in Hawk's Bill, 4066 feet. Mount Mitchell in the Black Mountains of North Carolina attains the highest elevation of the entire system 6711 feet.

Alleghany Plateau.—The Alleghany Plateau is the north-westernmost division of the Appalachian system. The Plateau rises gradually from the lowlands of the Mississippi basin and reaches the Hudson River through south-western Tennessee and Alabama. It is an eroded mass of sedimentary rock sloping

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towards the Mississippi basin, Prairie and Lake Plains. But in parts it is so high, dissected and rugged that it has been called the Allegheny Mountains in the central part, the Catskill Mountains on the north-eastern end, and the Cumberland Mountains on the southern end. The highest elevation in the plateau is reached in the Catskill Mountain at the Hunter Point which is about 4025 ft. and the Slide Mountain (4205 ft.) The plateau is differentiated from the Appalachian Mountains by having nearly or quite horizontal strata and folded and foliated as in the latter. In the north-eastern, central and southern parts of the plateau, being far above the base level steep-walled valleys have been cut 1000 to 2000 feet in depth. The Stony Clove and Kaaterskill Clove are picturesque gorges in the Catskills, the latter having three cascades having a total fall of 300 feet.

Coastal Plains.—In the Triassic age there was a tremendous volcanic upheaval in the Appalachians from Nova Scotia to North Carolina; and lava flowed freely until the Cretaceous age. The Appalachian formation is intruded and extruded with the lava. Mount Holyoke in Massachusetts, the Hanging Hills of Meridan, Connecticut, the Palisades on the Hudson River (*New Jersey side*) and Trap hills near Paterson, N. J. are the lava rocks of the Triassic age, laid bare by the denudation of the later deposits. The sea bottom near the Appalachians has been at the same time elevated with the volcanic eruption,

forming undulating plains in Massachusetts Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. And due to the great age of the strata and being subject to the high pressure of igneous intrusion, folding and faulting, the Triassic sandstone is compact and consolidated and forms an excellent building material, especially when the presence of iron oxide has imparted to it a reddish brown color.

In the succeeding Cretaceous age a narrow strip of coastal plain has been formed by the general elevation of the sea bottom from Long Island to Alabama (*Eastern Mississippi*). It is made of plastic clay and partly consolidated sand.

In the succeeding Tertiary age, the coastal plain was enlarged and raised by the further elevation of the sea bottom, and the uplifting movement extended from Long Island to Alabama and to the farther south western Texas as far as the Rio Grande. At that time the coral beds of the Florida Peninsula were being formed, but they were not yet raised above sea level. The lower Mississippi basin was still a bay. The Texas shore line was near Austin. The Cordilleras was an archipelago with tremendous volcanic activities extending over a region of 3000 miles in length and 1000 miles in breadth from Alaska to South Mexico. In the Pliocene the coral beds were lifted up above sea level and the topography of the Florida Peninsula was formed and the calcareous formation was indurated.

In the Pleistocene there has been recent addition of the coastal plain by the elevation of the sea bottom, extending from New Jersey to Texas. On the New Jersey coast only a narrow strip of land has been added, and in its southward movement it becomes larger and larger until in Texas it is about forty to fifty miles in breadth. The formation is so recent that the fossils embedded in the stratum are the same as in the adjacent ocean; and drainage has not yet been well established either in Florida or Texas with the consequence of numerous shallow lakes and extensive swampy areas in the monotonous stretch of dead level plain. Due to the coral deposits upon the shore and off-lying banks, the shore line of the Florida peninsula is being still extended, and the Mississippi delta is growing all the time due to the deposit of the vast amount of sedimentary silts brought by the mighty river.

The Cordilleras.—The great mountain complex of North America, known as *Cordilleras* or *Rocky mountains* contains rock of all strata, intruded and extruded, folded, faulted in repeated disorderly movements up to the recent geologic age; and the movements have not yet ceased. The Cordilleras extend through the Lake Superior region. Archean rocks are found in the Lake Superior district which is yielding rich and extensive copper and iron ores, and in the Rockies intruded and extruded in various strata. Up to the commencement of

the Eocene, the Archean archipelagos were, apparently, quiet, excepting making sedimentary beds by erosion and denudation, while the Appalachians were violently active in volcanic eruptions. Carboniferous strata in the Appalachians are represented in the Rockies by marine limestones formed by the sedimentation of the Archean rocks and the marine shell deposits at their shore. But as the Archean rocks were not above water, no extensive plant growth was possible and consequently no coal deposit. But the quietitude and steady sedimentation up to the Mesozoic time were followed by tremendous upheavals which have not yet completely ceased, pouring out floods of lava and quantities of volcanic ash from numerous volcanoes. The volcanic activities have been accompanied by elevation of the surface, erosion, sedimentation and the intrusion and extrusion of igneous rocks in the extensively folded and faulted formations. These complex forces have shaped the topography of the Cordilleras. From the most ancient to the most recent formation of rocks are found. By the folding and elevation mountains have been lifted high, and extensive plateaus have been formed. The depressions between the mountain chains were at first enclosed seas which were transformed into inland salt lakes by the further elevation of the enclosing mountains, thereby preventing the outlet to the sea. Many of them became desiccated and became flat extensive basins. Many of them were existing even in the Pleistocene. The Great Salt

the dissected worn out plateau or its dome like mountains have been formed as a result of lava intrusion and blistering of the overlaying strata. Quite a few of them rise abruptly from the sea as the high cliffed Sierra Santa Lucia, south of San Francisco. But the magnificent San Francisco Harbor has been formed by the break in the Coast Range by depression and submergence at the Golden Gate. It is composed of igneous rocks with intrusion and extrusion of Archean formations. A little further east is the Cascade Range in the northern section, Sierra Nevada in the central section and Sierra Madre in the southern section, a dissected highland mostly of igneous rock, crowned with several sharply,—cut volcanoes Mount Baker 10,827 ft., Mount Rainier 14,362 ft., Mount Adams 12,470 ft in Washington and Mount Hood 11,225 ft in Oregon. Mount Whitney 14,502 ft is a dissected highland of the southern end of Sierra Nevada, based on the substratum of highly eroded Archean and metamorphic rocks and recently elevated and eroded.

Between the Rocky Mountain and the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada lies the great semi arid plateau. The Paleozoic sea bottom has been lifted up by the plutonic action almost horizontally with Mesozoic and Tertiary formations and erosions. Extensive lava fields nearly four thousand feet deep and extending over 200,000 square miles of territory in south eastern Washington, eastern Oregon and south-western Idaho cover the sedimentary formations. The

plateau plain is from 3000 to 8000 feet high. However the plateau is not a plain. It is much dissected. It is dominated by sharply eroded mountains, gashed by superb canyons and splendid gorges, enlivened by waterfalls, cascades sparkling streams in the north-west or turbid rivers in deeply eroded canyons in the southern portion, verdant forest in the north and in the south dreary plains, picturesque mesas, bold buttes, sunken deserts and a few fertile valleys. Different strata of the sedimentary formation can be seen in graphic representation in southern Utah or in the Grand Canyon of Arizona. In Utah prominent buttes, standing in the plains, revealing all the strata, one notices that the hill stands on a marine limestone floor of the Carboniferous period, supporting the Vermilion Cliffs of Triassic formation of sandstone on which rest the White Cliffs of Jurassic sandstone, and the whole structure is capped by Pink Cliffs of Eocene fluvial and lacustrine origin. In the Grand Canyon of Arizona where the Colorado river has cut into the bed of the plateau to about 6000 feet in depth, the stratification can be studied like the pages of an open book. The base of the canyon is a crystalline Algonkian rock. On it rests about 800 feet of metamorphic gneiss, schist and slate with plutonic granite intrusion in dikes. It must have been worn out almost to the level by slow denudation through ages. Then comes the stratum of metamorphic hard quartzite for about 800 feet with horizontal inclination. It was then sunk below the sea level. And there is sedimentary

greenish sandstone of Silurian age for 500 feet. Marine shells then must have been deposited in the Carboniferous period, for there is 700 feet of bedded sandstone and limestone on which there is limestone marble for 1600 feet, stained brilliant red by iron oxide washed from overlying beds. Above this are the strata of grey and bright red sandstones for 800 feet. And these strata are capped by a bed of Jurassic limestone embedded with gypsum. There must have been further sedimentary deposition up to the Tertiary period (*the total sedimentary deposit being probably from 12,000 to 16,000 ft*), but it has been eroded away in later ages.

Medial Plains :—Between the eastern Laurentian and Appalachian systems and the Cordilleras of the west lies a moderately high undulatory plain from 1200 to 1500 miles in breadth, stretching from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. A shallow ocean covered the area except much eroded Archean rock was above the water level in the eastern part of Canada up to the Lake Superior district. The eastern part was shallower than the western part, and the sea retreated earlier from the eastern part in the Paleozoic time, as the Carboniferous coal deposits are found in Ohio and the middle Mississippi basins than from the western part which was under water up to the end of the Mesozoic time as the marine fossils testify. Parts of Ohio and Indiana contain sedimentary deposit of Cambrian and Ordovician periods. Parts of New York, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin

contain Silurian and Devonian Deposits In Pennsylvania Ohio Michigan, Mississippi and Alabama there are Carboniferous and Permian deposits In parts of New Mexico and Arizona there are Triassic and Jurassic formations Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, parts of Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas are of Cretaceous formation The Appalachian coast from the Piedmont Plateau (*Cretaceous*) after the Fall Line Florida, parts of Alabama, Louisiana Arkansas, Missouri Illinois and Iowa are of Tertiary origin Florida Keys lower Mississippi basin southern Texas parts of New Mexico, Sacramento and, San Joaquin Valley in California are of Pleistocene development

But, though the strata of the Medial Plains are nearly horizontal and generally free from disturbances and much of the surface of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana Ohio have been levelled to the peneplain by glacial denudation and on which unstratified glacial drift to the varying depth from 30 to 100 feet have been deposited making tillplains (*Prairie*), yet all are not plain In Missouri, there is an intrusion of igneous rock through Paleozoic strata at Pilot Knob In Arkansas and Oklahoma there are extensive folded and faulted areas and the Black Hills is an example of plutonic action in the midst of plains In Ohio too there is a gentle fold, known as the Cincinnati Arch But the folded, faulted or igneous intruded areas form a very insignificant area of the vast and extensive Medial Plains And

many of the depressions left by the glacial action have been partially filled and levelled by subglacial aggradation and floored with a rich black humus soil of post glacial marshy origin

Lakes—The northern part of North America abounds in numerous great and small lakes. The five Great Lakes alone has a combined area of about 95000 square miles which is more than that of Great Britain. Lake Superior covers an area of 31000 square miles with an average depth of 1008 feet and an elevation of 602 feet. Lake Michigan covers an area of 21,729 square miles with a depth of 870 feet at an elevation of 582 feet. Lake Superior drains itself into Lake Michigan through the rapids of Sault Ste Marie. Lake Huron covers 22,322 square miles of area, with a depth of 750 feet and an elevation of 582 feet. Michigan and Huron have the same level. Lake Erie covers an area of 9900 square miles with a depth of 210 feet with a altitude of 573 feet, that is, only 9 feet lower than Lake Huron which drains to the Lake Erie through St Clair river. Lake Ontario covers an area of 7200 square miles with a depth of 738 feet and an elevation of 247 feet. Lake Ontario is 326 feet lower than Lake Erie, and Lake Erie drains to Lake Ontario through Niagara cataract (*Niagara Fall*). The origin of the Great Lake basins can not be yet definitely postulated. While the glacial erosion and drift obstruction suffice to account for the small lakes, it is very probable that a combination of causes has been necessary to produce the

basins : (1) Crustal warping or tilting at the depressed base of the Laurentian System in connection with or independent of the presence of the glacial sheet ; (2) obstruction of normal drainage by the deposit of glacial drift across preexisting valleys ; (3) Glacial erosion.

Drainage.—Due to the Pleistocene glaciation the drainage system in the upper Appalachians has been upset. St. Lawrence river drains the Great Lakes ; but the St. Lawrence is a post glacial young river as it has not found yet its gradient : it consists of a few alternate lake-like expanses and rapids. The New England States are drained by the St. John, Penobscot, Kennebec, Merrimack and Connecticut rivers. But there too the presence of numerous lakes indicates that the lake outlet has been interfered with by the deposition of unstratified and stratified glacial drift, or by the irregular glacial scouring of the rock floor. Especially in Maine glacial lakes are numerous. The Hudson river arising in the Adirondack Mountains drains about 13,370 square miles though it has a total length of only 300 miles. There are numerous small rivers to drain the Piedmont Plateau and the coastal plains which vary from 30 to 100 miles in width as the Delaware, Potomac, James, Neuse, Santee, Savannah and Alabama. But the drainage in Florida has not yet been well established and the peninsula abounds in numerous shallow lakes, marshes and swamps.

The Mackenzie river with its tributary the Peace

arising in the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia is 2350 miles long and drains a large area into the Arctic Ocean. The Yukon is the largest river in Alaska. From the mouth to its headwaters it is about 1500 miles in length, and with its main tributaries the Lewes, and the Teslin about 2300 miles, draining about 330,000 square miles. The Fraser river is about 740 miles long and with its tributaries, drains practically the whole province of British Columbia from 54° to 49° N, except the extreme South-eastern part. The Columbia river is about 939 miles in length; it arises in the Rocky Mountains and drains a basin of 250,000 square miles of which 38,395 square miles are in British Columbia and the rest in Washington and Oregon. The Colorado river is about 2200 miles long and drains about 225,000 square miles of the high and arid plateau between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada into Gulf California.

Mississippi river (*Father of Waters*) with its tributaries drains the greater part of the Middle Plains between the Appalachian Mountains on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west. It arises in the basin of Itasca Lake in northern Minnesota and flows in the Southernly direction in the Gulf of Mexico with a length of 2553 miles; but from the source of its chief tributary the Missouri in the Rocky Mountains (8000 feet), it is 4221 miles long and drains an area of about 1,250,000 square miles. The tributaries of the Mississippi are mighty rivers by themselves. The Missouri

is 2,900 miles long and drains an area of 519,500 square miles. The Ohio 1200 miles long and drains 201,720 square miles. Arkansas is 1,514 miles long and drains 185,671 miles. The Red River is 1,200 miles long and drains 89,970 square miles. The Mississippi system extends through the heart of the continent and affords chief communication and transportation facilities in most states of the Medial Plains. It has 15,000 miles of nevigable waterways and it brings annually 400,000,000 tons of sediment, advancing the front of the delta into the Guif of Mexico by 340 feet per annum.

Climate.—The climate of North America is influenced by various fectors of which the following are important: (1) There is no transverse mountain barrier to interrupt the cold artie wind sweeping over the Medial Plains down to the Gulf of Mexico or the moist warm wind from the Gulf of Mexico crossing the same region up to the depressed Hudson Bay basin. The only gentlo fold in the vast and extensive plain is in the Lake Superior District; but oven there it does not rise above 1000 feet and it can not offer any resistance to the crossing of any cold ourrent from the north or warm current from the South. Hence it is possible that St. Louis can record a varietion of temperature of 74° and 22° in January, and in December 1831 the Mississippi was frozen over 130 miles below the mouth of the Ohio and the ice at New Orleans was thick enough for skating. Near the Mexican / Gulf the cold weves are

called *Norther*s and with the advent of severe *Norther*s much damage may be done to fruit trees. Floride has often experienced frost except in the extreme south. At San` Antonio the mean temperature in January is 53° and 83° has been recorded ; but during a *Norther* the mercury may drop below 6; and at Galveston on the Gulf 8° has been recorded.

(2) Though the Gulf Stream flows along near the coast from the south of Floride to Newfoundland, yet the coastal region does not receive any benefit from the warm current in the winter; for the prevailing winds are off-shore. While in the summer the prevailing winds are on-shore ; and when the on-shore winds come from the Gulf-stream, they bring hot and moist waves which are very unpleasant in the eastern states. The Newfoundland coast where the southerly cold Labrador current meets the northerly warm Gulf-stream, is usually covered with dense fog. The Gulf of Mexico is always warm, and in winter the moist warm air produces low pressure conditions over the region, thus inviting cold waves from Canada to bring about the equilibrium. But during the summer in the valleys of upper Mississippi and Missouri, when cool dry currents from the north encounter the hot moist air from the Gulf, atmospheric disturbance are produced, having great difference of heat and humidity with the resultants of variable winds, cyclones, anticyclones, and tornadoes according to the volume and intensity of their differences. (3) The North Pacific Drift, a continuation of southern Kuro Siwo current strike.

at the western coast in the mouth of Columbia river, wafted from west to east by the *Westerlise*. But though the North Pacific Drift is the counterpart of the Atlantic Gulf stream, it is much weaker than the latter, owing partly to a less volume of warm water current in proportion to the size of the ocean. However the North Pacific Drifts modifies the rigors of the winter of British Columbia by its warm current. And the southerly cold California Current makes the summer months unusually cool on the California coast, not only directly by its action thorough trade winds, but also causing much fog which keeps off the solar heat. But the cool foggy air can not reach far into the Interior, being shut out by the Coastal Ranges. And though San Francisco has a mean temperature of only 57° in July, at Bakorsfield in the south of the depressed Great Valley of California it is 89°. However in September San Francisco becomes warm. During the summer the California valley becomes very warm and thereby produces a low pressure in the region, thus bringing the chilly air of the cold California Current through the Golden Gate. But during the autumn, the interior valley begins to cool and the low pressure is reduced; consequently there is no strong on-shore cool California Current breeze to keep San Francisco cool. (4) The Great Lakes by their large sheet of water tempers the climate in the neighborhood. In summer the Great Lake region is cooled by the large mass of water, and in the winter warmed by the retention of the summer heat in the

Water mass The tempering influence is noticeable for a distance of about 30 miles inland. The Grape Belt which extends along the southern shore of Lake Erie for a distance of 60 miles, 2 to 6 miles wide enjoys prolonged autumn which is necessary for ripening of fruits. Along east shore of Michigan, there is a Fruit Belt, 20 to 30 miles where grapes, apples and peaches are grown. When the cold waves sweep over Lake Ontario, there is a frequent difference of 20 degrees between the northern and southern shores. But as the prevailing winds in the lake regions are westerly, the eastern shore is warmer than the western shore in mid winter when the water mass gives up much of its heat retained in the summer and ceases as a direct source of warmth. Thus at Milwaukee on the west shore of Lake Michigan the mean January temperature is 20, and the absolute minimum 25 while on the eastern shore opposite Milwaukee at Grand Haven the mean temperature is 25 and the absolute minimum—12.

As the Gulf of Mexico is warm and moist there is a heavy rain in the neighbourly coastal region throughout all the year, especially in the late summer. When cyclones originating in the West Indies strike the Gulf Coast, they usually cause heavy downpours and often cause severe destruction of property, if a tidal wave is associated with a cyclonic wind. Cyclones are frequent in the early autumn.

Throughout the Appalachian system there is abundant rainfall (*snow in the upper Appalachian in*

the winter) as the mountains are low and do not offer any resistance to the passage of the moisture-laden sea-borne air. However in the southern system the spring is the rainiest of the year and the winter half has more rain than the summer half, while in the northern section the late summer has more rain than the spring and the summer half more rain than in the winter half. In the southern section of the Appalachians there is a mean annual rainfall of 80 inches and in the northern section of 70 inches.

The moist warm air of the North Pacific Drift striking against the Coastal Range causes a heavy precipitation of rain. At Glenora there is a mean annual rainfall of 133 inches. But further south it diminishes relatively when the prevailing winds are in a north-westerly direction. From Queen Charlotte Islands to Newport the rainfall averages about 100 inches a year. But at Empire City it is 80, at Mendocino 50, at San Francisco 23 and at San Diego only 10 inches. The rainy season is in the winter and the summer is dry. As the Coastal ranges intercept the moisture-laden westerlies, the interior of the plateau is arid and does not receive over 20 to 10 inches of rain. Of course whatever moisture-laden air can ascend precipitates in the summits of the northern Rocky Mountains. The Cordillera System is about 500 miles in breadth in the northern portion and about 1000 miles broad in the central section. And it acts as a great barrier to the passage of the prevailing westerlies. The consequence

is that even the western half of the Medial Plain receives less rain than the eastern half. At the eastern foot of the Rockies a dry and warm wind (*Chinook*) is developed by the compression of the air as it descends the leeward slope of the mountains and it rapidly melts and dries up the snow. The mean annual rainfall in the northern section of the western half is about 20 inches, mostly in the early summer months, and in the southern section about 10 inches. The eastern half of the Medial Plains receives about 40 inches of rain annually throughout the year though early summer is the rainiest season.

Scenic Charms —There is no country in the world so rich in valuable coal deposits as the Appalachians, nor abundant precious ores as the Cordilleras and the Lake Superior Districts, incomparable fertility of the soil as in the Prairies and the Mississippi basin, varied climates, and also in scenic charms that are magnificent and unique of their kind in the world. Its prairie is larger, plainer and more productive than the delta of Bengal, its Utah or Arizona more sunny and picturesque than Egypt, its Mississippi bigger than the Ganges, and its Rockies rival the Alps in grandeur and ruggedness of outline. It has in addition, many scenic beauties which very few countries possess.

Niagara Falls —Lake Erie is situated at the altitude of 573 feet, Lake Ontario at the altitude of 247 feet. Consequently the difference of 326 feet needs to be levelled if the Erie water is to discharge itself

into Ontario smoothly. But, as the intervening 31 miles of territory between the two lake basins contain in its upper stratum a thick and hard limestone (*dolomite*), and the Erie water being free from sediments lacks cutting instrument, necessarily therefore the water is precipitated over the limestone escarpment as a cataract. At present, Niagara Falls consists of two cataracts (*American and Canadian*) being divided by a limestone bed—Geat Island (*8 acres in extent*)—which the Niagara Rapids have been unable to cut through. The American Fall is 1400 feet broad and 162 feet high. The Canadian Fall is 2600 feet wide and 155 feet high. Through the Canadian Fall flows nearly seven-tenths of the water. And due to the greater impact and grinding action of the larger volume of water, the rim of the Canadian Fall has been indented and curved, and is, therefore known as *Horseshoe Falls*. At the Cataracts, the hard Niagara limestone has a thickness of from 60 to 80 feet ; but beneath it there are softer layers of shales and sandstone. And the vast volume of water tumbling vertically from 155 to 162 feet acts like a mighty grinding machine which grinds and wears out the shales and sandstones and thus undermines the hard limestone superstructure. And as the harder rock falls in blocks, being undercut in the base, the fall recedes at the rate of 5 feet a year in the Horseshoe Falls and 3 inches a year in the American Fall. And this recession has continued through the whole length of the Niagara Gorge which has been cut

about seven miles long. The Niagara River was formed at the close of the glacial retreat when the glacial Lake Iroquis so modified the land surface by erosion and deposit of drift that a new channel became necessary for the outlet of Lake Erie. And scholars have been speculating in estimating the age of the last glacial period by reckoning the time the Niagara River must have taken to make a seven miles long gorge between the escarpment and the present cataract, its rate of present recession being known. And this has been estimated from 15,000 to 50,000 years. But no positive estimation can be made due to many modifying circumstances : (1) Thickness of the limestone stratum varies ; it is 20 feet thick at the escarpment, 60 to 80 feet thick at the present cataracts, and the thickness is increased further south where it exceeds 160 feet. (2) The height of the cataract has varied from 300 to 155 feet. (3) Variation in the river volume has been no less marked during the closing stages of the glacial period when the upper Great Lakes found other outflows than that through Lake Erie. However taking everything into consideration, 30,000 years may be a good guess.

The Falls make a vivid impression. They look like solid columns of petrified water tumbling over the brink into the gorge below in a majestic cadence. The *Whirlpool Rapids* for about seven miles above the Falls look like merry riotous dances of the water, *marching and surging onward* in an unending pro-

-cossien. If one takes a ride in the little steamer—*The Maid of the Mist* which makes frequent visits, tossed like a cork on the waves (*but perfectly safe*) to give visitors a chance to view the Falls from close below, the *Thundering Water* appears in his grim majesty. One feels that he is approaching an unknown and tumultuous Force of Nature before which man finds himself little, helpless and important. According to the tradition of the Red man the 'Mighty Niagara' must have two human victims for appeasement of his anger every year. And certainly Niagara gets more than two victims a year either by accident or suicide. Seen from below, the fall is a deafening, rearing, foamy and sprayey mass of water, almost like a cataclysmic deluge, as if the end of the world were near. But when the spray, formed by the precipitated, dashed, opalescent, emerald, greenish water upon the talus, catches the rays of the sun, it becomes iridescent, and a gorgeous rainbow appears in a magnificent arc. It is majestic and beautiful.

The flow of water at Niagara river at the mean stage is 225,000 cubic feet and at low stage 176,000 cubic feet per second. Of this at present 15,000 cubic feet of water per second develops about 70 horsepower which is used to generate electricity. In the falls and in the rapids, theoretically there are about 4 millions of horse power available, three-fourths of which can be easily utilized for the generation of electric power.

Mammoth Cave :—The Mammoth Cave is situated

in Edmondson county, Kentucky, at an elevation of 600 feet and 194 feet above Green river in a Sub-carboniferous massive and homogeneous limestone area of about 8000 square miles with an average depth of 175 feet. Caverns are found in limestone strata in all parts of the world. In a limestone region, surface streams are very few. There may be a few large-sized rivers, but their tributaries are springs rather than surface rivulets and streams. The surface drainage water percolates into the cracks of the limestone, and then after a journey of greater or less length emerges into rivers, lakes or ocean. Pure rain water can accomplish little solution of limestone, but water containing carbon dioxide dissolves it with comparative ease. The consequence is that rain water disappears into the crevices and cavities of the limestone stratum, instead of remaining on the surface to form streams. Once into the limestone bed, the water, containing carbon dioxide in its passage through the lower atmospheric region or decomposed vegetable products, percolates into the subterranean labyrinth to find the water level and aided by the cutting and erosive action of sand liberated by disintegrated rock, large caverns and caves formed. As the water oozes from crevices in the cave roof, it bears in solution carbonate of lime dissolved in its passage through the rock ; and either by loss of gases through evaporation or change of pressure, some of the sediments are precipitated, and a pendant icicle-like formation grows on the cave

roof (*stalactite*.) As the water drips to the cave floor a similar formation is built upward (*stalagmite*.) And when stalactites meet stalagmites, varied forms of pillars and columns are formed. And the snowy crystals of sulphate of magnesia and the creamy white to pinkish gypsum rosettes and twisted forms (*oulopholites*) which look like clusters of grapes make excellent scintillating mural decoration. And in all these respects, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is the grandest and most marvellous.

As one enters into the Mammoth Cave in a forest ravine through a funnel-shaped natural arch (*70 feet in extension*) from the ledge of which a cascade leaps 59 to the cavern below to disappear from sight, the first impression is darkness, mystery and dreamful unreality. The descent of a few stone stairs leads to a narrow passage through which the relatively cool air flows out in the summer and in the winter the colder air from outside is drawn in, and thus the uniform temperature (53 to 56 F) within the cave preserved throughout the year. This air movement is known as the *breath of the cave*. The air within the cave is remarkably pure and clear. The narrow passage enters into the *Rotunda*. Two excursion routes are now open to the general tourist, one taking four hours and the other nine hours. Where the cavern expands greatly, large domes are formed of which the Mammoth Dome is the highest, about, 400 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 80 to 250 feet high, containing many massive columns, two of which are 25 feet in diameter and 80 feet high,

and in which a cataract falls 150 feet in the Spark Avenue corner along a most gorgeous wall. And there are many domes like that Gorin's Dome, Chief City, Hovey's Cathedral, Haine's Dome, Gallow's Dome, Edna's Dome, Nelson's Dome. Many of them are of remarkable beauty. When some of them and the passageways are decorated in their ceilings with pendant gypsum rosottos *like hanging garlands*, or with twisted gypsum oulopholites which look like clusters of grapes (*in Mary's Vineyard*) or with drifts of snowy crystals of the sulphate of magnesia which look like bright tiny huds and which strow the path with their efflorescence, the sparkling and the scintillating effect reminds one of the enchanted Fiery abode. The ride on the river at the lowest level is very interesting. In the ordinary season, the river is a calm and serene placid sheet of water without a ripple on its surface. But after heavy rains, it becomes a rapid, roaring torrent. The river is navigable from May to October. Largo boats capable of taking thirty or more passengers are used. From an extemporized landing station, the guide steers the boat with a long slender wooden pole. The boat then slowly enters the Dead Sea which has a precipitous wall, 60 feet high and 100 feet long. Then comes the River Styx; it has a natural bridge. Then appears Lako Lathe—a broad sheet of water, enclosed by cliffs 90 feet high. Finally the Echo River—the largest of all the known subterranean streams—nearly three-quarters of a mile long, 20 to 200 feet wide and 10 to

40 feet deep. The Echo River is well named for its resonant quality. A sound here reverberates for about 10 seconds in a continuous tone with exquisite delicacy, sweetness and depth. Hearo the guldo sings a song in a soft tone. And the notes are blended together in a rich sweet voluptuous harmony. In this bowel of the earth, live many blind fish—*Amblyopsis spelaeus*, *Cambarus pellucidus* (*crayfish*). Blind and wingless grasshoppers with long antennae are also found. Bats come to Audubon Avenue for hibernating in the winter and hang to the ceiling like the swarms of bees. Much of the cave yet remains unexplored. Not only are there numerous labyrinths and caves that need to be explored and mapped out, but possibly there are also numerous rivers that are hardly known yet. Hovey floated recently in one of them for hours without finding an end. The Mammoth Cnve is a marvel, indeed, of subterranean architecture. But it is hardly of any use to man. An attempt was made to convert the upper galleries of the caves into a sanatorium for tuberculous patients on account of its uniformity of temperature, purity and dryness of the air within the cave. But the movement did not succeed and the experiment could not be tried. Two skeletons, corn ash and earthen utensils have been exhumed, which indicates that the upper caves have been inhabited in prehistoric times.

Giant Sequoia of California—*Sequoia sempervirens* (*Redwood tree*) grows in the foggy northern California coast, from 250 to 350 feet in height and

15 to 20 feet in diameter. Its leaves can condense fog. *Sequoia gigantea* grows on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada at an altitude of about 4,500 to 7,500 feet, from 275 to 300 feet high with a diameter of about 20 feet near the ground. In the Sequoia National Park, the largest tree is the General Sherman which stands at an altitude of about 7000 feet, 279 feet high with a diameter of 365 feet and circumference more than of 103 feet. And that is no exception. There are many trees in the neighbourhood which do not fall far short of this dimension. *Sequoia* is a majestic evergreen conifer. It can live about 10,000 years, and the trees usually live from 6,000 to 8,000 years. They bring to the forest where they are situated, grandeur, serenity, veneration, awe and majesty. Many of them were full grown before Adam was born or the Egyptian civilization saw the first gleam of its culture. They are ancient and heavy with antiquity. They have seen the civilizations appear and vanish away in the bubble of time. They are the only living witnesses of man's early struggles, his frailty and vanity, his success and triumphs.

Crater Lake :—The Crater Lake lies in the roughly circular crater or caldera of the extinct and truncated volcano Mt. Myzama, at an elevation of about 8000 feet. The rim of the lake has a diameter of six miles and circumference of 30 miles, and about 4000 feet deep. The water of the lake itself is 1996 feet deep and is enclosed by nearly vertical walls from

900 to 2200 feet high. It is hard to say how the conical apex of Mount Mazama was destroyed. It is very probable that Mt Mazama was the most active of the series of volcanoes in the Cascade Range—Mts Baker, Rainier, Adams, Helens, Hood, Shasta and Lassen. And it was from 14,000 to 15,000 feet high. And it must have been alternatively dormant and active. That a high volcano existed is proved by (1) the presence of volcanic lava, cinders and pumice in the neighborhood, (2) existence of valleys on the outer slopes up to the truncated crater edge which must have been caused by drainage from above, now beheaded, record of glacial scratches on the outer slopes, made by descending glacier from a higher slope, now no more. It seems that the conical apex of the volcano has caved in and not been blown away by an explosion as Vesuvius was in 1879 and Krakatoa in 1883, for no fragment of such stupendous explosion has been found in the surrounding regions, even after diligent search. The conclusion, then, is obvious that there must have been a lateral break at the base of the cone through which escaped the molten lava and the conical superstructure from 6000 to 8000 feet high lacking support gave away, caved in, was buried in the boiling, bubbling, seething and fiery mass of molten lava, was refused and a miniature volcano—Wizard Island—was formed out of the dying fire like a bubble of escaping gas through a mass of cooling viscous substance. And the lava flows from the

volcano Wizard Island plugged in the volcanic vent in the interior, and the extinct crater by the accumulation of rain and snow water has been made into the lake. Wizard Island is a conically typical extinct volcano, at the top of which is the crater 500 feet in diameter and 100 feet deep. The crater is filled with water either by sippage from the bottom lake or from rain and snow. Wizard Island is 845 feet high above the Crater Lake water level. Wizard Island is situated near the eastern rim of the Crater Lake. Close to the southern rim, there is a mass of highly eroded basalt rock, known as '*Phantom ship*,' which probably was formed by the re-fused fallen crown of Mt. Mazama.

It is indeed a real surprise to ascend to mountain and then unexpectedly to gaze at beautiful lake from the rim of an extinct crater, reposing in the lava caldron. And what a beautifully colored water—transparent indigo blue? And time has softened the tones of the crater wall into delicate gray, pale-green orange and old rose tints. And the unique feature of Crater Lake is that there is a crater within a crater and lake within a lake. And unlike other Lakes, there is very little shallow water in Crater Lake. Ten feet from the shore usually gives a sounding of 1000 feet or more in depth. Of course, having no inlet or outlet of water, it could not have any fish. But recently golden trout has been introduced and are increasing.

Yellowstone Park.—Yellowstone park is on un-

dulating volcanic plateau at the elevation of about 8000 feet, fifty five by sixty miles in extent, occupying a rectangular area at the northwestern corner of Wyoming and strips of the adjacent territories of Idaho and Montana. The whole region is mountainous. Along the eastern border is the high Absaroka Range with Index Peak of 11,740 feet in height. On the north extends the Snowy Range. These mountains with depressed basins at their base were formed in the Cretaceous age. By tremendous volcanic eruptions of Mt. Washburn in the north and Mt. Sheridan in the south, the basins have been filled up in the Tertiary time by andesitic and rhyolitic lava outpourings and raised to a plateau. And though the volcanoes have been long-extinct and the upper layers of lava have cooled down to hundreds of feet below, yet in the deeper lying beds of lava for 2000 to 3000 feet in depth there is still enough heat to turn water into steam that passes through vents that may be produced by any severe stress or tension in the lava deposits. In Yellowstone Park, there are about 500 hot springs and 100 geysers. The outflow of heated water in a volcanic area is a dying phase of vulcanism. For a geyser is nothing but eruption of hot water through a long and narrow orifice. And as the hot water has a high solvent power, it carries a good deal of mineral substances with it which are precipitated when the water cools off at the surface. And extensive deposits of carbonate of lime or calcareous tufa have been formed, building up

successive terraces around the hot springs. The coloring of these terraces from old ivory to every delicate tint in harmonious blending is really enchanting. The pigmentation and deposition of minerals may be aided also by varieties of hot water algae. In different temperatures of water, different kinds of algae live and they accordingly fix the coloring. In the upper terrace the water is hotter than in the lower ones, naturally the upper terraces have a different coloring. The *Hymen Terrace* and *Cleopatra Terrace* are very beautiful in their form as well by their harmonious varied coloring effect, due perhaps to the presence in water of sulphur iron, alum and other minerals.

Of the geysers *Old Faithful* is the most famous. Regularly at intervals of 65 minutes, it sends forth a column of water, 2 by 6 feet to a height of 120 to 150 feet the eruption lasting 4 to 4½ minutes. And when the wind strikes it and spreads it into spray, and the spray catches the sun rise or the sun set ruddy glow, the golden rays of the sun or the silvery rays of the moon, it sparkles glistens and scintillates in all gorgeous prismatic spectrum color as if it were a liquid gem. As the thermal water has a high solvent power, it contains many mineral substances in solution, especially silica so during and immediately after an eruption as the water comes out and falls back into the basin a small addition—stalagmite incrusts with a thin glazing of silicious sinter—is made at the cone and at the base. The base has grown by

concretionary tendency into an oblong mound, 145 by 215 feet at the bottom, 20 by 54 feet at the summit with the internal orifice of 2 by 6 feet, and 12 feet high. It sends out 3000 barrels of water with each eruption, and there are about 8000 eruptions a year. The *Giantess* shoots up a column of water for 20 minutes at intervals of 2 to 4 days, 18 feet in circumference to the height of 60 feet, from the apex of which 5 or 6 ramified jets, varying in size from 6 to 15 inches in diameter, are projected to the height of 250 feet, and the spray in the sun light causes myriads of rainbows whose arches, by their constant formation, reformation and fluctuation, make a wonderful display of colors, and the water sparkles and drops down like a shower of liquid diamonds. The *Beehive* has a beautiful cone, but irregular in its eruptions, and the geyser shoots up to a height of 200 feet.

And in addition to Hot Springs, Geysers, Mud Volcanoes, Steam Vents, Hot Pools and Terraces, Yellowstone Park abounds in many wonderful scenic charms. The *Prismatic Lake*, resting high on its self built mound with a diameter of about 125 feet, overflow of the spring running over in narrow radiating grooves in all directions, looks like a giant chameleon spider, for when the winds drive off the crimson steam hovering over the spring, the water displays all the prismatic colors. In the *Firehole Lake*, the bubbles of gas coming to the surface of water, look like balls of glowing flame when at certain

angles the sun rays strike them. The *Obsidian Cliffs* is a mountain of shiny black glass. *Yellowstone Lake* dotted with verdant islands, fringed with high snowy peaks, is a delightful sheet of water, having an extension of 140 square miles at an altitude of 7741 feet. Leaving the lake, *Yellowstone river* after a few miles' journey makes a precipitous fall of 109 feet over the rugged volcanic cliffs and second fall of 308 feet after the first fall (*Yellowstone Falls*). The river and the second fall has cut deeply into the lava beds and developed a wonderful canyon (*Yellowstone Canyon*). The canyon at the top measures about 2000 feet, 200 feet at the bottom and 1200 feet deep. But not for its size is the *Yellowstone Canyon* famous, but rather for its form and beauty, for dozen of bigger canyons than this will be found in the *Colorado river* itself. Heavily loaded thermal water, acting on the minerals in the rugged lava cliffs, has created a riot of colors—bright orange, yellow, red and purple—which are of supernatural beauty and charm and must be seen to be appreciated, as it beggars description and defies painter's brush.

Petrified Forest—*Petrified Forest* lies in *Chino* County of *Arizona*. Here a vast number of water rolled logs can be seen metasomatized, silicified and agatized. Petrification bears the mark of *Triassic* age, as in the *Triassic* rock formation petrified wood is found embedded. It is very probable that at that distant period, due to a plutonic disturbance and

consequent flood, the trees were uprooted and the logs were floated away to this basin where they lodged and are now found. It was then covered with volcanic and sedimentary formation of later ages. By lava intrusion and lateral vents, thermal lake was formed in that region. And as the hot water has a great solvent power, the cellular tissues of the vegetable matter was filled and replaced through metasomatism by various siliceous mineral such as crystalline quartz, chalcedony, jasper and pigmented by iron and sulphur which the thermal water contained. Now nature has exhumed them by erosion. Petrification or silicification required a pressure and silica bearing thermal water. And though a majority of the logs are found in fragments, blocks, or split across in sections, yet quite a few of them have been well preserved even with their root. Some of them measure 150 to 200 feet in length and 2 to 5 feet in diameter. One of them has formed a natural bridge (*Petrified Bridge*) across a canyon 51 feet wide 60 feet deep, still upper part of the petrified tree rests on its left bank, its diameter at the base is 4 feet at the middle of the canyon 3 feet and the upper extremity 18 inches. It is in perfect shape and is used for crossing the canyon. In this *Lathodendron Valley*, virtually every one meets splendid specimen of silicified wood—millions of fragments on all sides. And some of the petrified wood, especially the roots and small branches, though graphically retaining the outward forms and features of the trees have been metasomatized with

such exquisite coloring and the minerals takes such a fine polish that they may be regarded as precious stones, and they are well suited for decorative, ornamental and jewelry purposes.

Grand Canyon.—Of all gorges and canyons, the Grand Canyon of Arizona is the most spectacular, grand, magnificent and wonderful sculpturing of Nature. The Colorado river was well suited for the task. Rising in the lofty ranges of the Rocky mountains with an abundant supply of water and sediments as cutting tools, passing through an arid high plateau about 8000 feet, so recently elevated that the river has not yet found its gradient and with the consequent steep slope and high velocity, it has been able to enter deep into its bed in its passage to the sea—*Gulf of California*. And, due to the aridity of the region, the river—sculpturing through the horizontally stratified rocks has retained its original natural form and coloring owing to the slow process of weathering; and time, instead of disfiguring them, has added her magic touch of blending the colorings and forms into a harmonious whole. Though for a thousand miles the Colorado has cut a series of canyons, yet the most stupendous gash has been created from the Marble Canyon southward for a continuous 283 miles, 1000 to 6000 feet in depth and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 miles in breadth. And it is at its best in the Grand Canyon.

The first impression of this Nature's supreme architecture, wrought by the hand of Nature, is unforgettable. Awe, grandeur, majesty overpower

the soul senses become blurred to rightly comprehend the immeasurable depth, width and length of this titanic chasm, its infinite variety of gigantic sculptured forms painted on the grandest scale with inimitable flaming reds, crimines, purples, yellows, oranges, saffrons, pinks, creams and deep blues. It takes a new sense and a new standard of perception to measure mountains that are more than 3 miles high, yet lying in the immense crevasse at 3000 feet beneath its level.

More than anything else, the suddenness with which the mighty colorful rift in the earth appears as one walks to the rim from the plain, filled with grand architectures—temples, pagodas, cathedrals, amphitheatres, terraces, pyramids, fortresses, decorated with brilliant ribbons, a thousand feet wide, of matchless tints, all blending in the sunlight into one suffusion of splendor, or in the moon beams as magical or dreamful ruinosity, yet supremely natural, and the ensemble seems to be pulsating with life and quivering with emotion changing colors with the overchangeable light and shadows—overwhelms the soul with awe, wonder, and admiration. Grand Canyon has more than fulfilled my most extravagant expectations. I have seen the scenic beauties and grandeur of three continents. I have ascended the Himalayas up to 17,000 feet elevation. I have crossed the formidable Asian deserts. I have seen the mid night sun of Norway. But they seemed to be meaningless and insignificant as compared with what I saw as I

came to the rim of the canyon. I become at once spell-bound. I felt it was the most sublime spectacle of the earth. And for a lover of beauty or for a geologist, it is worth while to come from the remotest corner of the world, just to see it. Grand Canyon is really grand, unparalleled, supreme and majestic.

CHAPTER II.

Historical Background.

Discovery of America.—The Western Hemisphere is called America after the famous explorer, Amerigo Vespucci (1451-1512), who, by his extensive four voyages round the coast of the New World, made it known to Europe. Before him, it was not known as a separate continent. Of course as early as 870, the bold and daring the Norse navigators had discovered Iceland which was soon colonized. And, ere long, Iceland had a prosperous population of more than 50,000 people, rich in sheep, cattle, fish, oil, butter, skin and wool, doing a brisk trade with Scandinavia, in exchange for meal and malt which they needed. In 876 one of the settlers—Gunnbjorn—in his return voyage from Denmark, was driven to the coast of Greenland by tempestuous seas where he was locked up in ice during the winter. In the following spring when the ice thawed, on his return to Iceland, he narrated the story of his discovery of the *new land*. In the year 983, Eric the Red, a settler of Oxnay (*in Iceland*), being outlawed for killing a man in a brawl, sought the land of Gunnbjorn's discovery, and he found there a good place for settlement. After staying there 3 years, he returned to Iceland to induce more men to come

with him as settlers in *Ericsford (Greenland)*, and he started with twenty five ships full of colonists, of which eleven were lost in the stormy sea and about 500 persons landed and established in Greenland a successful colony which lasted for more than four hundred years.

One of the men that came with Eric was Herjulf Herjulf's son, Bjarni finding that his father had migrated to *Greenland* on his return voyage from Scandinavia, started for Greenland to see his father. In a strong gale his boat was drifted southward and he found himself near the shore of small hills covered with dense forest (*Markland*). But when the storm and the fog were over, by sailing norward, he finally reached *Ericsford* and narrated there the experience (*the sight of Markland*) of his voyage.

In Icelandic sagas—*Hauks bok*, *Flateyas bok*—it is mentioned that Leif Ericksson, son of Eric the Red fired by the story of Bjarni's experience, sailed in the year 1000 southward with a crew of 35 men. First they sighted the rugged and barren rocky shore line (*Labrador*) which they called *Helluland*. Then sailing southward for a few days they came to a thickly wooded coast (*Nova Scotia*) which they called *Markland (wood land)*. Here they landed and were much impressed by the vast extent of the forest and *slew a bear*. From *Markland*, sailing southward for two days, they came in sight of land, and after following the coast for a while, they ascended a river, which, issuing from a lake, fell into the sea. Anchoring in

the lake, they spent the winter in exploration. The winter was mild. Wild grapes abounded in the autumn and consequently the country (*Rhode Island*) was called *Vinland*. The river and the lake abounded in large salmon and on the coast halibut. And eider ducks were very numerous on the lake. And the northerners were very much impressed by the *self sown wheat fields* (*corn which grows almost wild*) and the *mosur* (*canoe birch*). In the spring of 1001 Leif returned to Greenland with a cargo of timber, and the story of his discovery made a great sensation and he was called *Leif the Lucky*.

In the year 1002, Leif's brother Thorvald sailed for *Vinland* where he spent two years with his men in the shanties built by Leif. But in an encounter with the native Skirvolings (*Red Indians*) he was killed by a stone hatchet (*Indian tomohawk*), and his men returned to Greenland in 1003. In 1005 another brother of Leif, Thorstein Eriesson sailed for *Vinland* with his wife Gudrid and a crew of 37 men. But in a stormy sea, Thorstein lost his life and the ship returned to Greenland.

The young and adventurous pretty widowed Gudrid married in the following year a daring Icelandic rich and powerful navigator Thorsinn Karlsefni and persuaded him to settle in *Vinland*. Urged by his wife, Thorsinn in 1007 sailed in three ships with his wife Gudrid 160 men and several women and a cargo of cattle. Not long after reaching *Vinland*, the son of Gudrid and Thorsinn was born.

And not before the boy (*Snorro*) was three years old, was the party compelled by the increasing hostility of the natives (*Skrælings*) to give up their settlements and return to their homeland in Greenland. The *Skrælings* of Vinland were described as being swarthy complexioned, with broad cheeks, big eyes and ugly hair, clad in skins, armed with bows, arrows, slings and stone hatchets, and used to come paddling toward them in *kudlakapar* (*skin canoes*), at first, for staring at them with vicious curiosity, and later for bartering valuable furs for little strips of scarlet cloth which the northerners had with them and which the *Skrælings* (*Red Indians*) enviously desired and eagerly sought. But they used to be terribly frightened if the bulls of Thorfinn bellowed. And the bellowing of the bulls Thorfinn utilized to scare the *Skrælings* when at last they became hostile, attacked his party and killed many of them. In 1010 Thorfinn returned to Greenland with survivors of his party and a cargo of timber and furs.

A new expedition was planned in 1011 by Thorvald and his wife Freydis to come to Vinland for its timber, they came with a following of about 30 persons. Thorvald and Freydis had been already in Vinland with Thorfinn Karlsefni and Freydis was the step daughter of Eric the Red. Their expedition was joined by two brothers, Helgi and Pinnbogi with a following of 30 persons. The ship of Helgi and Pinnbogi reached Vinland earlier and occupied the shanties erected by Leif. On arrival when Freydis

saw that the huts erected by her brother were occupied by strangers she was enraged and ordered them out. Soon bitter hostilities grew up between the two parties. And Freydis complained to her husband that she was insulted and beaten by the two brothers. Provoked to anger by the words of Freydis, Thorvald with his following made a surprise night attack upon the huts, occupied by Helgi and Finnbogi and their following, and all of them were massacred in cold blood, except the five women who were spared. Their brains were however crushed by Freydis herself with an axo in order to remove all living witness of their terrible misdeed. In the spring of 1012, the party returned to Greenland in the ship of the murdered brothers which was the better of the two and circulated the story that they had simply exchanged the ship with the other party and tried to silence the mouth of their own party by bribery and threat. However the truth leaked out. And thus ended disastrously the attempts of the northerners to settle in Vinland.

It may be said that no vestige of the settlement of the Northerners in America has ever been found, not only no architectural remains, pottery, copper or brass utensils, iron implements, but not even domesticated animals in feral state before their introduction by the Spaniards, French and English in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. The explanation, probably, is that the rude shanties built by the Norse men were quickly destroyed and the forest soon covered them without leaving any trace. And whatever cooking-

utensils they brought with them, they took back And the cattle that were not killed for meat was taken with them on their return voyage But Vinland was supposed to be a part of Europe and not of a separate continent

The phenomenal rise and the wide extension of the arms of the Mongol Power and the consolidation of the extensive conquered territories under Jenghiz Khan (1162-1227) removed all barriers of travel between Europe and Asia And Venice and Genoa became opulent and powerful, carrying oriental trade in spices, ivory, silk and pearls from the eastern Mediterranean ports to Europe Portuguese ships carried the goods to the Iberian Peninsula from the Italian ports And the Dneph and the Hanse ships carried them to north western Europe in exchange for their own products

Constantinople was the richest most powerful and cultured metropolis of Europe in the medieval ages It was the meeting place of European and Asiatic trades and cultures Its important dominating geographic position and imperial interest made her the mistress of the Mediterranean and Black Sea commerce Naturally Venice became jealous of her mighty rival and in 1204 Constantinople was despoiled by the Fourth Crusaders under Venetian instigation to crush her commercial superior And many Venetian merchants settled in Constantinople, of whom Nicolo and Maffeo Polo had extensive business connection in the Crimea Their business took them

to the court of Barka Khan at Sarai, thence to Kazan and eventually to Bokhara where they met the envoys sent by Kublai Khan of China to his brother Hulagu in Persia. The envoys persuaded the Polo brothers to visit the court of the great Khan (*Kublai*) at Peking. Kublai Khan was delighted to see the first Europeans and sent the brothers back to fetch from the Vatican about 100 European instructors to educate and civilize the Mongols. On reaching Acre (1269), they found the Papacy in a disordered condition. In 1271 Pope Gregory X supplied the Venetian brothers with two dominicans for the instruction of the people of the great Khan; but at the thought of the hardship of a long and difficult journey to a strange country, they refused to go. The Venetian brothers, therefore, with their 18 years old nephew—Marco Polo—started alone for the court of Kublai Khan by the long and tedious continental land route via Kashgar and Khotun, and reached the presence of the Khan at Shangtu in the early part of 1275. The Khan became charmed with young Marco Polo for his personal appearance, intelligence, information and executive ability, and entrusted him with many important state offices which permitted him to study closely the manners, arts and industries even of the distant provinces of the Celestial Empire. In 1286 Arghun, the Khan of Persia, the grandson of Kublai's brother Hulagu, lost his favorite wife, and wanted to marry a Mongol princess, and sent an embassy to his great grand uncle at Peking to send him one. When

the Lady Kukaehin was selected as the bride of the Persian Khan Arghun, the ambassadors did not like to take the risk of the overland route due to the prevalence of banditry in the northern provinces and preferred the sea route to reach Persia. And the Venetian being well noted for their skillfulness on the sea, the service of Mareo Polo and his uncles were desired. The Polos were delighted to avail themselves of this opportunity to return to their native soil. They sailed from Amoy in the spring of 1292 and reached the Persian port in 1294. The delay was due to the monsoons in the Indian Ocean and for this reason they were detained in the south Indian ports for nearly six months. After reaching Persia, via land route—Tabriz, Trebizond, Constantinople—they arrived at Venice in 1295. In 1298 in a naval contest between Genoa and Venice, the Venetian galleys were beaten by the Genoese fleet, and Mareo Polo was taken as a prisoner with 7000 others. In the prison at Genoa, Marco Polo had a cell companion—Rusticiano of Pisa—who was fond of writing. He put the adventuresome experiences of Marco Polo in various parts of Asia into writing. *'The Book of Ser Marco Polo concerning the Kingdoms and Marvels of the East'* had a wide circulation and evoked a very keen interest. It was the most widely read book in the mediæval ages. It showed two things—the vast extension of the Asiatic kingdom, their wealth, industries and populous cities; and China, India lay on the eastern side of the ocean while the Iberian

peninsula was on the western side and Marco Polo sailing from a Chinese port reached a Persian port

Though, with the rise of the Sassan Empire the Eur Asiatic and the Mediterranean trade was for the time being disturbed, yet the disturbance did not last long, for the Mediterranean soon become the lake of the Moslems and the Arabs and the moors were daring seamen and shrewed traders, and the overland route via Constantinople still lay open for traffic But the rise and the extension of the Turkish Power disturbed and displaced Eur Asiatic commerce as the Turks were in different category they were nomads and they had not yet learnt to value the modes of civilized life From the Central Asiatic plateau, the Turks came like a hurricane and devastated every thing before them sweep Armenia was overwhelmed in 1016 And before the century was over, they had already conquered Nicea and their outposts were on the Marmora The European Christian Powers under the inspiration of the papacy felt the necessity of combined action—Crusade—to curb, at least if it were not possible to crush, the menacing rising power of the Turks The *Crusades* succeeded in arresting the aggressions of the Turks But the Ottoman Turks became aggressive again at the beginning of the fourteenth century and the Turkish corsairs threatened the peaceful navigation of the Mediterranean Sea Then it became imperative to find a new route to the Indies

The initiative of finding a new route to the Indies

was taken by the Portuguese. Portugal was the only country in the south-western part of Europe in the fourteenth century. The Moors were already driven out of the land after desperate, long and sanguinary war. And in the fierce contest between Islam and Christianity she had developed martial and adventurous qualities. And Portugal became a great maritime power by carrying the merchandies from the Venetian and Genoese ports to England, Flanders and Hansa Towns. When therefore the navigation in the Mediterranean became menaced by the Turkish and the Moorish corsairs, Portugal almost with religious zeal undertook the ocean exploration to find a new way to the Indies, independent of the Moslem control in the Mediterranean and in Asia Minor. And it was calculated that as there was an ocean east of China and the Indies and an ocean west of the Iberian Peninsula, these oceans might be one and the same. In 1418 Madeira was discovered; In 1431, Azores; Capo Verde in 1450; Constantinople fell into the hands of the Ottoman Turks in 1453; the east of Congo in 1471.

Christopher Columbus (Christobal Colon 1451—1506) a Genoese navigator and chart maker conceived the idea about 1474 of reaching the Indies by sailing direct westward across the Atlantic. In 1471, it was observed by Santarem that beyond the Gold Coast, the african shore stretched south-eastward. In the middle of 1474 Columbus corresponded with the famous Floren-

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tine astronomer and geographer Paolo del Pozzo dei Toscanelli (1397 1482) about a short and direct route to China direct westward across the Atlantic, and Toseanelli replied to him in an encouraging way and sent him a chart and copy of the letter, written to Fernando Martinez of Liabon who had sought the advice of Toscanelli at the request of King Alphonso V about the same subject. In February of 1477 Columbus made a voyage to Iceland where he might have heard the tradition of Vinland. In 1482 Columbus submitted his plan of reaching the Indies by sailing westward across the ocean to John II of Portugal. John II was favourably disposed toward the project but referred it to the *Council for Geographical Affairs*. The *Council* thought the idea chimerical, but John II, however, secretly equipped a caravel to test Columbus's plan. After a short voyage the sailors refused to go further into the mysterious unknown limitless ocean and the caravel returned. When Columbus knew of this treachery of the court of Portugal, he left Portugal for Spain in 1484. In 1486 he was able to interest queen Isabella and king Ferdinand in his plan. However he did not succeed in inducing them to undertake the enterprise before 1492. After many disappointments, yet with supreme faith in his mission, Columbus sailed westward from Gomera on the uncharted dark sea, in three caravels manned by 88 men on September 6 1492. On October 12 1492 land of the New World was sighted, and on the same

morning Columbus landed and called it (*San saluador—Walling Island*) and he believed it to be Cipango (*Japan*) or an island on the eastern shore of Asia. He was soon disillusioned. And in his three succeeding voyages he tried to find the real Asiatic continent. But though he failed to find bejewelled mighty monarchs, opulent marts and populous cities, he to the last day of his life believed that he had discovered the Indies by the direct westward sea route across the ocean, and not a separate hemisphere *America*.

Colonization—Columbus left forty men at Fort Nativity (*La Navidad*) in Hispaniola in a block house built out of the timbers of the wrecked ship—*Santa Maria*—and armed it with her guns when he sailed for Spain *January 4 1493* to communicate the news of his great discovery. In the second voyage (*September 25, 1493*) he brought with him 1500 persons and horses, mules, cattle, vines, sugar canes and seeds of numerous European cereals to establish a permanent settlement upon Hispaniola. However he found that the first batch had been wiped out by the hostile action of the Red Indians. But that did not deter others from coming. And they came in increasing number in every successive boat. But they were after the fabled hoarded treasure of the Indies—gold, ivory, spices and precious stones—and not to create wealth out of the wilderness by labor and exertion. They were romantic adventurers with undaunted courage and unsurpassed

daring, before whose advance the crude and quaint civilization of the Indians tumbled and fell out at the conquerer's feet. And they soon stormed Mexico and Peru where some gold and other precious metals could be had. But their golden dream was soon shattered by the news that a Portuguese mariner in 1498 doubled the cape of Good Hope, crossed the Indian Ocean and found the real Indies, landed at Calicut where he saw powerful Rajas, magnificent cities, and brought back with him to Lisbon 1499 *nutmegs and cloves, pepper and ginger, rubies and emeralds, damask robes with satin linings, bronze chairs with cushions, trumpets of curved ivory and swords with inscribed silver scabbards.* This made the Spainards green with envy. They were themselves beating a wilderness—inter swamps, marshes, dense forests and malarious rivers—and meeting only half savages. But they did not give up hope. They were expecting treasures in the interior of the continent and they were forcing their way in all directions.

In the hunt for gold, Spaniards searched every part of America. And though they found an incalculable treasure in Mexico and Peru, their activities were not confined there. With an unflagging zeal, adventurer after adventurer explored every region of the New World. In 1513 Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama. In 1521 Ponce de Leon explored the North American south Atlantic peninsula, which he named '*Florida*' for its beautiful flowers, but he

lost his life there in the impassable marshes. In 1528 Panfile de Navarez led an expedition with 300 horsemen from Apalache Bay to conquer the kingdom he found a dangerous enemy to fight, but he met more formidable resistance from primitive wilderness—dense trackless dense impenetrable forest entangled with under brushes, treacherous marshes and intractable rivers. After pathetic wanderings of about 2000 miles for eight years, suffering many hardships, privations and diseases and many having lost their lives in crossing the lower Mississippi, with only three surviving followers he reached a Spanish settlement on the Pacific. Hernande de Soto attempted to cross the continent in 1539 with 600 men and 200 horses. But 300 survivors only reached a Spanish settlement on the Gulf of Mexico after many sufferings and hardship in which their leader perished.

In 1534 Jacque Cartier penetrated the St. Lawrence and occupied the whole territory up to Montreal in the name of the French King, and erected a fort upon the hills of Quebec. In 1562-1564 the French Huguenots settled in Florida near St. Augustine, but they were savagely attacked and annihilated for their religious heresy by the Spanish Catholics.

During the fifteenth and the middle of the sixteenth century, Spain was at the zenith of her power in world-wide influences and in colonial exploration and enterprise. But though Spain was great, she was fanatical in her religion (*Catholic Christianity*) and she tried to impose it on others. Charles V was not

only ruler of Spain, he was also Archduke of Austria, king of Naples and Sicily, emperor of Germany and lord of the Netherlands. The Dutch were stubborn and resolute Protestants; and they revolted against Spanish authority for their religious and political freedom in 1568. The Dutch War of Independence lasted for forty years. And when the war was over and Spain acknowledged the independence of Holland, Holland had already become a great sea-power, sinking Spanish ship at the Spanish coast, despoiling its precious cargo, and wresting from the Portuguese their trade and their possessions in the Orient.

The protracted war with Holland exhausted Spain. She had squandered her military resources over the entire world. Yet she was a great world-power. By 1577 Spain had a profitable trade round the world, across the Pacific to India. The Wealth of Spain roused the cupidity of England. Many British pirate vessels lay waiting in the trans-Atlantic route to capture and despoil Spanish ships of their rich and precious cargoes. The ruthless plunder of Peruvian gold by Spanish soldiers of fortune and empire-builders went to enrich the British pirates or to strew the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. Protests to the British Crown were in vain. The Crown rather encouraged such gainful piracy and adventurous remunerative enterprises. Spain exasperated by high sea robberies and vain diplomatic exchanges, sent against England in 1588 the '*Invincible Armada*' to bring her to reason. But the English Channel was inhospitable. The

weather was pitiless. A terrific squall scattered the *'Armada'* before Cape Finisterre. Many vessels were rendered ineffective, many lost and the rest captured. When the storm was over, the Spanish Armada was no longer *'Invincible'*. It was but a past memory.

Thus favoured by fortune, England became more adventuresome and enterprising. In April 1607, an English joint-stock chartered company brought 120 men in two ships to Jamestown, Virginia, for the development of its resources as a pure business proposition, where Vasquezde Ayllon brought from Santo Domingo a colony of 500 men, women and priests to care for their souls and to preach the *'Gospel'* to the Indians in 1526, of which majority died with diseases and internecine feuds, and only 150 survivors returned to the West Indies before the English arrived. In 1609 there were about 500 persons, including a few women, engaged in the Company's work of felling the trees and shipping the timber. But the work was unsatisfactory as the people were not interested in work solely for Company's profit. In 1619 the Company changed its policy and gave the settlers the freedom to develop and own land on a profit-sharing principle with the Company, and the Company for its own plantations bought 20 Negroes from a Dutch man-of-war. Soon, however, the Company lost its charter, due to some intrigues in the court, and the possessions of the Company came under direct Crown control. But it did not materially affect the settlers.

The Dutch discovered the Hudson river in 1609. And in 1623 they settled an establishment on and near Manhattan under the New Netherland Company. In 1620 a number of Dissenters who took refuge in protestant Holland against the Anglican Church landed at Plymouth on Cape Cod, to settle in the New World.

In 1629 the Puritans who were dissatisfied with the existing Church of England organized and chartered *The Massachusetts Company* to settle in New England under their own management. Many mechanics, skilled artizans and well-to-do merchants came over in Mayflower, a small boat of 180 tons, with their families, followed by others of their kind, unlike the unemployed and vagabonds that came to Virginia.

In 1632 the discontented Catholics received a charter to settle up on the Potomac, and they called it Maryland after queen Mary. And settlers began to come in every boat to settle up in the virgin country so that they could enjoy the freedom of their movements and conscience without any obedience to a military bureaucracy or meaningless social nutoracy. Taking into consideration that in the early part of the seventeenth century England had not a population of more than five millions, and the trans-Atlantic voyage was far from being comfortable—rather perilous, it is indeed remarkable that so many colonists came, either to enjoy freedom of their conscience or to improve their economic opportunities. Of course the English were not the only people. The

whole of Europe was astir against the tyranny of their old masters and the Church. And to America they came where they could enjoy freedom to their heart's content.

Anglo-French Rivalries :—The British Crown encouraged emigration to America to get rid of troublesome fellows who wore rebels against either the government or the established religion like the Puritans, Baptists, Quakers and Roman Catholics. And the policy of the government was also shaped by economic considerations. A colony in America would foster British trade and shipping by supplying the mother-country with raw material and creating a demand for her manufactured goods. But as the people would not leave their home, hearth and relatives just for that purpose, liberal charters were granted to manage their own affairs in the New World which persuaded many people to emigrate to escape political and religious persecutions at home. The settlers, therefore, were men of character, conscience, ideals and principles, and of independent thinking. They were jealous of their freedom. As soon as they landed, they organized their own self-government, churches, schools, seminaries, business and social institutions. The vast wilderness gave them ample scope to display their individual initiative and idiosyncracies. The Anglo-Saxon settlers did not mix with the Red Indians, rather antagonism was their cardinal principle. Offensive and defensive operations made the settlers compact and confined their activities for more than a

century to the eastern side of the Appalachian system.

The French colonial policy in America was that of empire-building and economic exploitation, unlike that of the Anglo-Saxons who settled in the country to develop it. The French, therefore, befriended the Indians, made alliance and intermarried with them to extend their '*Sphere of Influence*' and commerce. The Anglo-Saxons, on the otherhand, showed open antagonism from the beginning and exterminated them ruthlessly in an unequal contest. By 1610 the St. Lawrence valley was occupied by the French. Within a century the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers were discovered and forts and stations were established at Niagara, Detroit, St. Joseph at the southern end of Lake Michigan, Fort Chartres on the Ste Marie, Fort Chartres on the Mississippi opposite St. Luis, and Mobile was founded in 1702, New Orleans in 1718, thus controlling the heart of the continent, while the British Power was confined to the fringe of the Atlantic. But though the French possession was vast and extensive, it lacked the basis of permanent stability as the French settlers were very few in number and scattered; while the Anglo-Saxon settlers grouped themselves in large numbers, about 15 times that of the French, on the narrow eastern coast of the Atlantic where 'rapid movements and transportations were possible by navigation.

Intermittent wars between the French and the

English took place between 1690 and 1760 on account of religious antagonism, continental power, colonial rivalry and commercial jealousy. As the war progressed, all the colonies were more or less involved. Madras in India was the seat of sanguinary warfare between 1745 and 1748. Nor did America escape war's ravages. Four intercolonial wars were fought which were terminated by the treaties of Ryswick (1697), Utrecht (1713), Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) and Paris (1763). By the treaty of Paris, Canada, Florida and Louisiana as far west as the Mississippi river were ceded to the British.

War of Independence.—The Franco-British intercolonial wars severely taxed the finances of the Colonies as they had modest liquid capital. So to defray the increased expenses of the militia, inflation of the currency was adopted, which, by depreciation, lost its former purchasing value and thereby caused discontentment among the masses and strained the relation between the Executives and the Assemblies. The victory of the English over the French strengthened the ruthless imperialistic policies of England and repressive measures were adopted to suppress the dissatisfaction in the Colonies.

England wanted the American Colonies to supply her with raw materials and to purchase from her all the manufactured goods they needed. For this purpose, many laws were enacted in the English Statute-books, known as *navigation laws* and the *laws of trade*, to prevent the colonies from trading with any

another nation and to restrain her manufacturing industries. The *Navigation Act* of 1660, forbade the foreigners to be merchants or factors in the colonies, the colonial goods to be carried from the colonies only in English or colonial built ships of which the master and three fourth of the sailors were English Subjects, all the colonial products must be brought direct to England, and no sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, ginger, fustic or other dye wood should be carried to any port on the continent of Europe.

The forbidding of the direct trade of the *Immatured Articles* caused bitter feelings as the colonists wanted to sell the goods directly to the continental merchants so that they could get all the profits of the transaction and bring back in exchange on the return voyage the cheap manufactures of the continent which they needed while the English merchants preferred to buy the colonial products themselves to sell them to the continent at a large profit.

The colonies were also restrained by Acts of the British Parliament from manufacturing such articles as British manufacturers wished to supply. Iron ores could be mined, made into pig iron, but not into steel, tools or weapons, furs must be brought to England and not manufactured in the colonies, hat making was restricted by forbidding (1732) the manufacture of hats in the colonies by any one who had not served an apprenticeship of seven years to a hatter in England and allowing to a hatter only two apprentices, and wool and no article made of wool could

be exported from the colonies so that they would not come in to competition with the industries in England

The displeased enterprising colonists violated these regulations boldly and freely. They smuggled the *enumerated articles* to Europe and brought back on the return voyage European manufactures in exchange, in their own ships without touching at English Ports. And in spite of the prohibition, they made steel, tools, anchors, scythes and weapons of all sorts. Black smiths made muskets and smooth bore barrels. An important secret manufacturing of rifles was developed at Lancaster and Philadelphia. The law abiding shipping interests traded in the West Indian free ports in the French St Domingo St Thomas and particularly the Dutch St Eustatius where smuggling was almost openly carried on. The regulations were so openly violated that smuggling became respectable, and fashionable in the colonies. The colonials regarded the Navigation Laws as wicked and selfish foreign legislation, contrary to their own interests, and which it was their patriotic duty to evade.

In 1734 the *'Molasses Act'* was passed, making the importation of molasses dutiable, thus hindering the trade with the West Indies. The colonial ships on the return voyage used to bring molasses to be converted into rum which was sent to West Africa with which to purchase Negroes. But as England was engaged in a deadly contest with France for colonial supremacy,

it could not be enforced. But when the victory was favoring the English and the war was coming to an end, writs of assistance began to be used in Massachusetts for authorizing custom house officers to break into vessels, warehouses and dwellings to search for contraband goods. And after the Treaty of Paris (1763), England felt herself strong and free to enforce the trade restraining *Acts* and to enact more stringent Laws to the same effect.

In 1764 the *Sugar Act* was passed requiring the imported molasses to pay a high duty in specie into the treasury in London. This was meant not only to drain the colonies of specie which they badly needed to stabilize their currency, but to hamper the very lucrative slave trade in which the New England shipping interests were largely engaged in favor of the British slave traders. New England rapidly developed a large shipping business. It had an abundant and cheap supply of hard wood, well suited for ship building. It had skilled artisans. It has excellent harbors. The colonials wanted their products to be sold in the open market. The West Indian free ports were favorably situated for that purpose. From there, on the return voyage, the ships could bring cheap European manufactured goods contraband articles and particularly the molasses which was needed for the manufacture of rum. The ships took the rum to the Gold Coast of Africa and exchanged it for slaves who were brought over and sold in the West Indies or the Southern Colonies. A slave for one hundred

gallons of rum, worth about ten pounds sterling brought from twenty five to fifty pounds sterling when offered for sale. It was therefore a very lucrative business. And England, which by her enterprise secured the commanding position in this highly profitable slave trade, did not want to surrender it to New England without a severe contest.

New England protested that such an enactment would severely injure their various enterprises. England answered it by asking the direct aid of the navy for its vigorous enforcement of establishing admiralty courts for severe punishment for violation, and increasing the staff of the custom officials for inspection. And duties were imposed on coffee, pimento, French and East India goods which were formerly free. And to the number of the *enumerated articles*—sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, ginger, fustia or other dyewood—were added also lumber, iron, hemp, molasses, copper ore, skins, furs, tar, turpentine, rice and coffee, which could be exported only to England. In 1766 it was enacted that non-enumerated articles as salt and fish were subject to the same regulations of the *Trade Acts* as the *enumerated articles*. These discriminatory Trade Acts and Regulations and the establishment of the Admiralty Courts, who tried and severely punished the smugglers without jury, caused severe disaffection in the colonies who feared that England was not only injuring their legitimate trade in favour of British merchants, but was, also, depriving them of trial

by july To terrorize the colonials, the militia was increased and in case the civil authorities needed military aid to suppress public agitation and disorder, garrisons of troops, numbering several thousands, were stationed in strategic centres in time of peace And to defray the increased military expense, the Stamp Act was enacted, providing for a stamp on newspapers and legal, official and business documents, the infringement of which being penalized by a fine of ten to twenty pound sterling to be collected by the admiralty courts

The Stamp Act met with determined opposition from the colonies which were getting self-conscious of their strength England had at that time about 8000,000 people, and the colonies had 2 000,000 whites and 1,000,000 Negroes and they were growing fast As soon as the passage of the Act was known in the colonies, Patrick Henry moved five resolutions in the Virginia Assembly, stating that the Virginians could be lawfully taxed only by their own Assembly, and that taxation by the British Parliament was illegal, unconstitutional and unjust, and that the Virginians were not bound to obey such laws, and that any person who spoke in favor of them should be deemed an enemy of Virginia And he shouted,—*“Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, George III—shouts of Treason ‘Treason’ rang from every part of the Assembly,—may profit by their example, continued Patrick Henry, “and if this be treason, make the most of it”* And all the reso-

lutions were passed. *No taxation without representation*, henceforth, became the rallying cry, and *Sons of Liberty* were everywhere organized to defy its enforcement. Their doctrine was, "*No laws can be made or abrogated without the consent of the people or their representatives ; taxing laws like other laws must be, therefore, by the consent of the governed.*" The Englishman answered, "*You are already represented in the parliament, more amply and fully represented than you could be in one of your own, and better protected than if you sent your own people to the Parliament that sits in London ; there are always members there who take a special interest in you and protect all the rights you are entitled ; Pitt, Camden, Fox, Barrè, Burke fight your battles with an eloquence far beyond that possessed by any of your ablest men. But the colonies wisely never sought representation in the British Parliament ; they only wanted self-government. And to bring England to repeal the Stamp Act and other discriminating laws, the Patriot Party and Sons of Freedom organized boycott of the British goods and encouraged home manufacturing. Wholesale and retail merchants in New York and Philadelphia formed themselves into non-importation associations to cancel all their English orders, Their example was followed in other cities and towns, and organizations sprung up everywhere to prevent importation of British goods and to encourage domestic manufacturing. In Philadelphia a *Lawyers League* was formed ; lawyers were enjoined from bring-*

ing a suit to recover a debt due to an Englishman England was making trade with the colonies to the amount of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pound sterlings a year, and John Bull was struck in his pocket, the tenderest and the most vulnerable part of his person. Moreover the Stamp Act could not be enforced. Everywhere the stamp distributors were compelled to resign by the pressure of public opinion. In Boston the doors of the public officers were placarded with the following notice: *Let him that shall first distribute or employ stamped paper look well to his house, his person and his furniture—Vox Populi.* The controller of customs sneered at the public demonstration, and his house was sacked, windows broken, and the mob drinking the wine from his cellar destroyed the papers and the records of the court of admiralty, and then proceeded to the house of Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson who was compelled to flee to save his life, but his apartment was sacked and the furniture ruined. In New York the mob wrecked the house and furniture of Major James who was reported to have said, *"I will cram the stamps down the throats of the people with the point of my sword"* and hung the effigy of the Governor and burnt his carriage before his own eyes on the Bowling Green. Wherever the stamped paper was found it was destroyed and such was the threatening attitude of the public that almost all the stamp distributors were compelled to resign, and the Stamp Act became practically a dead letter. And as England had only

twelve regiments at that time in the colonies, mostly stationed in Florida and Canada, against the stubborn resistance and defiance of the people, England repealed the Act in 1766 with passage of the statute (*Declaratory Act*) that the legislations the Parliament were obligatory on the colonies, but the Parliament did not want to do anything which would hurt the feelings of the royal subjects. But if its object was to rally the loyalists and the moderates, its effect was on the contrary. It gave the radical wing of the Patriot Party and the Sons of Freedom confidence in themselves, and they began to say that if by their activities the Stamp Act could be made to repeal, other obnoxious regulations (*Navigation and Trade Acts*) could be nullified by the same means.

The Stamp Act was repealed as the Colonies objected '*taxation without representation*' and freedom of action in their internal affairs according to their chartered rights. At the time the Stamp Act was passed, the Mutiny Act was, also, passed in which there was a clause, requiring the colonies to provide the necessaries for the soldiers quartered among them. And the British government wanted to enforce it. The officer in command at New York made a demand on the New York Assembly for the supplies for the soldiers. The New York Assembly voted part of them but objected to supply all. For this non compliance of the Mutiny Act, the New York Assembly was suspended, by an Act of Parliament on the second of July, 1767, from enacting any laws or per

forming any of its functions until it complied in every particular with the requisition for the soldiers. The Assembly submitted. But it showed unmistakably to the colonists that their chartered freedom in their internal administration was only fictitious.

On the 26th January, 1767, the Parliament under the leadership of Charles Townshend framed and passed an Act, known as, '*The Paint, Paper and Glass Act*', levying a duty on the importation of the article from the revenue of which the administrative and military expenses could be paid without directly taxing the colonists. The object of the Act was not only to raise revenue out of a necessary every day commodity, without direct taxation, which is always unpopular, but, also, to keep the executive branch of the colonial government completely in British hands by putting them on a salary from the imperial exchequer, independent of the colonial legislative bodies, thereby centralizing the administration and consolidating the empire. But the colonies have been accustomed to getting those goods free of duty, and they were not willing to pay it if they could help it. So there was vehement opposition to it. In February, 1768, the Massachusetts Assembly sent to all other sister colonial assemblies a '*circular letter*', stating that the duties on paint, paper and glass were infringements of their natural and constitutional rights, because such duties took away their property without their consent, and self government and '*no taxation without representation*' have been their chartered privi-

leges The British Government took objection to that *letter*, and called this *a most dangerous and fictitious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of good subjects in the colonies* and demanded the Massachusetts Assembly to rescind it, and instructed the other colonial assemblies to *treat it with the contempt it deserves*. But the Massachusetts Assembly by a vote of 92 to 17 refused to rescind the "*letter*" and most of the colonial assemblies not only ignored the instruction of the British ministry but warmly endorsed the action of Massachusetts. Thus British prestige sank very low. And the Patriots made the most of it. They said that Britain was trespassing on the rights of the colonial legislatures and was denying them the right of mutual consultation. Britain now had only two alternatives—either to '*Show down*' or use force. As for the Paint, Paper and Glass Act, it was a dead letter. The colonies were smuggling those goods from the continent in defiance of the Navigation Act as usual. And by the strenuous activities of the non importation associations, British trade was steadily declining. In May the British gun ship *Romney* impressed several seamen in the New England coast from some fishing vessels. When the *Romney* reached Boston, the Massachusetts Assembly requested the captain not to take any one in the press-gang, which was a British practice at that time, and to release those who had been already taken. In the meantime one of the impressed men was rescued by a mob in the harbor. And the captain raged in true British

bullying fashion. *No man shall go out of this vessel. The town is a blackguard town, ruled by mobs. They begun with me by rescuing man whom I pressed this morning and eternal God, I will make their hearts ache before I leave it.* And not long afterwards, on the 10th of June the sloop *Liberty*, containing contraband, belonging to a well known smuggler patriot was seized by the customs officers. The mob rescued the cargo, attacked the custom officers with brick and stones, sacked the custom house and private dwellings of the customs officers who were compelled to take refuge in the gun ship '*Romney*' in order to save their life. And they refused to attend to their duties unless protected by war vessels and troops. Fourteen war vessels were hurried to the harbor and two Halifax regiments. But as the army barracks were on Castle Island in the harbor, from which place the troops could not overawe and terrorize the patriots in the city, they were quartered on Boston Common in tents. And when asked by the Governor to provide supplies for the troops quartered, the Massachusetts Assembly categorically refused to furnish anything for the troops quartered in their colony. South Carolina, also, followed the example of Massachusetts. The British government called this action rebellious and threatened to punish the traitors exemplarily, and *to bring America prostrate to her feet.* But as it did not terrorize and an? Patriots begged the assistance of British merchants in

ment to repeal the Print, paper and Glass Act, which they said, brought no revenue to the Government and was ruining English business in America. Soon afterwards the British Ministry announced that they entertained no design to propose or consent to the laying of any further taxes on America for the purpose of raising revenue. In 1770 the British Parliament repealed the Print, Paper and Glass Act, leaving only a small tax on tea to show that the Parliament possessed the right to tax the colonies, and withdraw the demand of the compulsory support of a standing army in the colony. It was a tremendous victory for the Patriots that the powerful British Government was compelled to abjectly surrender to the demands of the rebels and British prestige and authority sank to the lowest depth in the colonies.

The Tea Tax was retained, because the East India Company urged such an action. The East India Company was a branch of the British Government for the control of India. The Company's trade with America practically disappeared, due to the smuggling of Dutch tea by the colonists. The Company was paying an importation duty of a shilling per pound on tea, but on re-exportation to the colonies, three fifths of this was refunded. The Company demanded that on the re-exportation of tea from England to the colonies, the entire duty be refunded so that it could undersell the smuggled Dutch tea. This was granted. But the import duty of three pence per pound on tea

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to be paid by the colonies to the exchequer, was retained as a right of Parliament to tax the colonies. The colonies had been accustomed and grown rich on smuggled duty free Dutch tea and other goods, and they did not relish the idea of paying any duty. Moreover, though the conciliatory policy adopted by the British Government pleased the loyalists and the moderate patriots and the activities of the non importation associations were being slackened, the extreme patriots, on the other hand, feared that England, by the conciliatory policy, had cunningly trapped the people into remaining quiet till their chains were rivetted and they would lose all desire for political manhood, and then they could be easily enslaved and they were trying to find some pretext of grievances to bestir the country. And they had not to wait long. They wanted a severe master, and not an iron hand within a velvet glove to hypnotize them into non resistance and impotence. Event after event developed in rapid succession, embittering the feelings of the colonists towards England and nullifying her former conciliatory attempts. In January, 1770, a riot was precipitated in New York between the troops and the patriots over the destruction of a *liberty pole* planted by the latter and destroyed by the former in which one colonist was killed and several wounded. In 1771, in North Carolina there were severe disturbances over the grievance of exorbitant demand of fees for recording titles and the troops were called to suppress them, in the

Battle of Alamance between the Government troops and the insurrectionists, the latter were defeated, and six of the ring-leaders were hung, the prisoners were exhibited in rebellious counties in chains, the homes of the rioters were devastated and oaths of allegiance to the British crown were exacted from the disaffected. In June 1772, the British schooner *Gaspee* which had been very diligent in attempting to suppress smuggling in Narragansett Bay, grounded at Namquit Point, pursuing a suspected vessel. When the news of the accident reached Providence and that the schooner could not be afloat before the tide next day, a patriot band was organized publicly, and when they reached the vessel they shot the captain, overpowered the crew, set the vessel on fire and burned it. Though it was almost openly done, yet no evidence could be gathered about the perpetrators of the act, and the judges of the court reported that the evidence submitted by the British Government was insufficient upon which a warrant of arrest of any one could be granted. The British Government proposed that the colonists could be tried in England, and offered the colonial governors, sheriffs and supreme court judges direct, increased pay from the crown so that they would not be dependent upon the colonial legislatures. These proposals the patriots rejected and denounced, knowing the colonists could not expect fair and impartial trial in England, especially for political offences, and for the crown to pay judicial salaries would be a continual bribe and expose the judges to a violation

of their oaths. When, therefore, the chief justice of Massachusetts, accepted the increased crown salary, rejecting the Assembly's lower salary, the Assembly drew up an impeachment of him as an enemy of his country and made the King George III a defendant in the impeachment for having offered the judge a bribe and sent him an order forbidding him to hold court. Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts wrote a number of letters to a prominent British Tory—William Whately—suggesting to him that the remedy against unrest and disaffection is repression sending more troops and *there must be an abridgement of what are called English liberties*. Franklin somehow got hold of these letters and had them published in Boston. It made a tremendous sensation. And at once there was a demand that Hutchinson be dismissed and *unless their liberties were immediately restored, they would form an independent commonwealth*. At that psychological moment when the people's mind was full of distrust and agitated to nervous mania, the news came that ships were coming laden with tea. The tea was at once denounced as a poison, a nauseous draft of slavery, and if the East India Company, a soulless corporation which had immensely enriched itself by shocking deeds of plunder and cruelty in India, could once get a foothold in America, it would overwhelm her with the same rapacity and slaughter which it had inflicted on the unfortunate Hindus. And the *Committees of Correspondence* and revolutionary associations were or-

ganised under various names to prevent the landing of the tea and to precipitate a conflict if necessary as they said, "When our liberty is gone, history and experience will teach us that an increase of inhabitants will be but an increase of slaves"

The first tea-ship was the *Dartmouth*, reaching Boston harbor on the 26th November, 1773, followed by two others. There was no one willing to receive the consignment by paying duty on it. On the 16th of December, just two days before the expiration of the time limit when the tea could be sold at auction by the Government for the duty and the custom dues, there was a large public meeting in Boston. At the close of the meeting, as the darkness of evening deepened, about forty men appeared with hatchets in their hands, painted and disguised as Indians, and led by the patriot leaders and followed by a vast crowd, they went to the wharves where the ships were lying, and entering into them, they threw every chest of tea into the water and left the ships. They met with no opposition either from the crew or from the British fleet that was not lying far off in the harbor. On the 24th of December, news spread in Philadelphia that a tea laden ship was coming to Chester, and they organised a mass meeting, passed a resolution, approving the conduct of the Boston patriots in *destroying the tea rather than suffer it to be landed*, and sent a committee to meet the captain of the ship to induce him to return to England without landing the cargo, in which they succeeded. At

Charlestown, a ship arrived laden with tea. As no one was willing to pay duty, the tea was seized by the custom officers and after twenty days expired it was put to auction sale, but as there was no one to offer any bid, it was stored in the warehouses, where it lay for many years. A ship also came to New York with a cargo of 18 cases of tea, and the ship was boarded by the Sons of Liberty and the tea was thrown overboard.

At this rebellious attitude of the colonies, England was furious. And the fury of English Toryism fell upon Massachusetts, the ring-leader of colonial insurgency. Boston must pay a fine of 15000 pound sterling as damage for the destruction of the tea. As the fine could not be enforced through the courts of Massachusetts, and there was not sufficient troops to bring the colonists under submission, the Boston Port Bill was passed by the Parliament, blockading the port of Boston, until the city paid the fine. Charter of the colony was changed. The council and the jurors would be nominated by the Government instead of being selected by the people; trial of persons indicated for capital offences may be removed to neighbouring colonies or to England. General Thomas Gage who had been commander-in-chief of America was appointed Governor of the colony with instructions to enforce these acts, even with military force if necessary. In order that Canada, principally peopled by the Roman Catholic French, does not join the southern colonies and make

an united front, the Roman Catholic religion was recognized and established by law the French code of laws in civil matters and the boundary of Canada extended to the Ohio valley by the *Quebec Act*

General Gage arrived in Boston on the 13th of May with four regiments supported by a strong fleet in the harbor He received some welcome address from a few rich planters, merchants, lawyers and loyalists But the patriots printed copies of the Port Bill with a wide black border of mourning, posted them on walls and lamp posts and spat on them as they passed by They held a public meeting in which they emphatically denounced the tyrannical Port Bill to force the city to obedience by threat of starvation, and asked the sister colonies to help them in their struggle for their natural rights and to boycott British goods until the Bill was repealed Gage, believing that the patriots were gathering arms, made his military headquarter at Salem leaving the charge of Boston to Earl Percy who wrote to a friend, "The people here, are a set of sly artful hypocritical rascals, crue and cowards I must own I cannot but despise them completely Percy forbade any public meeting to be held in Boston or any other town in the colony So the Massachusetts patriots held a meeting in a country place in Suffolk County, and passed resolutions (*known as Suffolk Resolves*) which were unanimously adopted and declared that no obedience was due from the people to either the Boston Bill or the Act altering the Charter, that no regard

should be paid to the existing judges of the courts, and sheriffs, deputies and constables must refuse to carry into execution any orders of the courts, and creditors, debtors and litigants were advised to settle their disputes amicably or by arbitration, the colonists who have been driven from England by persecution and injustice, have by their own industry and resourcefulness have redeemed and developed a civilization out of wilderness, would not surrender their innocent children to be clogged and fettered with foreign rule and tyranny and the land thronged with military executioners, and rather forcible opposition to Great Britain would be taken recourse to if it should prove to be necessary. The tax collectors should not pay over money to the royal treasury, for a sovereign that breaks his compact with his subjects forfeits their allegiance, and if any one is arrested for political offence by the Governor, crown officers would be seized as hostages. However submission was pledged to such measures as the Continental Congress might recommend.

The *Continental Congress* met at Philadelphia, and its session lasted from 5th of September until the 26th of October, with 52 delegates representing all colonies, except Georgia. Though the Congress met to find out means to redress grievances and to help Massachusetts in her struggle for her rights, yet after deep deliberation, approved fundamentally the *Suffolk Resolves* and assumed almost the legislative function. It was the birth of American Nationhood.

It assured Massachusetts all moral and material aid. It prepared two important documents—*The Declaration of Rights* and *The Association*. In the Declaration of Rights, the English people were appealed to, and not the Parliament, to repeal all the thirteen repressive Acts and to grant the colonies real self-government, not only in the interest of the colonies but also, in their own interest, for, if the ministry succeeded in crushing liberty, taxing and ruling America as they pleased, the enormous streams of wealth to be gathered from such a vast continent, together with the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Canada, would be used to inflict the most atrocious persecution and tyranny on the masses of the English people. The *Association* interdicted trade with England—importation or exportation. It was an agreement of strict non-importation and non-exportation of goods from or to England, and those who would not obey the rules of the Association, were threatened to have their names published as enemies of the country and to be cut off from intercourse with their fellows, that is, ostracizing them and putting them to the mercy of mob passions. Domestic manufactures, industries and agriculture were also encouraged.

Patriotic nationalism is always aggressive. And its aggressiveness is increased according to the resistance it meets in the attainment of its cherished object. It is the natural instinct in man to wish his country and race, success, greatness and glory. A

man that does not love his country and prefers subjugation to its independence must be an idiot or a sordid knave. There can be no genuine loyalty to an alien ruler. The patriot, fired by a self effacing noble passion is capable of sacrificing his comforts, wealth, nay, even his life for the benefit of his country. While loyalty is based on the substratum of selfish interests one is a loyalist, because he fears that changes will undermine his acquired possessions and privileges. But the sentiment is passive if not negative and can not evoke passion to risk his life for it. He wants only to preserve his status quo. He is simply a moral coward. And for this reason in every revolutionary upheaval the loyalist has been mercilessly treated as an enemy of men and God. It is very possible that the colonists had about one third of the population as loyalists. But they lacked the zeal and enthusiasm for the English sovereignty that the patriots had for the freedom of their country. And it is very probable that not more than one third were sincere patriots, for Washington never could secure more than 10000 soldiers at a time during the long revolutionary war. The rest of the population were more or less indifferent, though they might have passive sympathy with the revolutionary cause. And though the patriots were not numerically preponderant, but because of their ardent and zealous passion for their cause, they could easily impress upon the rest of the population their economic and political ideals.

and institutions. The persons suspected of being loyalists had their names published, houses searched, put to the mercy of mob passions, disarmed, watched at their own cost, tarred and feathered and their property confiscated. The loyalist was regarded as a potential spy and an enemy. Of course inhuman cruelties were inflicted by both sides on the other. For war is nothing but barbarism. But patriots fought for an ideal and staked everything for their cause, and every means to that end was regarded by them wholly justified.

On April 19 1775, Gage sent a force to Concord, about 20 miles from Boston, to destroy the arms and ammunitions the patriots had gathered there. On their return march to Boston after destroying the military store they found, they were attacked at Lexington by a galling fire from behind fences and bushes. Thus the War of Independence began in serious earnestness on both sides. England calculated that a few thousand soldiers with a fleet in the harbor would suffice to bring the colonists into subjection by starvation and harassments. But when Boston was blockaded all the colonies sent her food supplies and money by long and difficult land routes. And the patriots had the whole continent in the arrear to hide in. England certainly miscalculated the dynamic will force of the patriots, their numerical strength and their strategic geographic position. When, therefore, the second Continental Congress met under the conditions of hostilities

the Association of co-operation of the colonies against British trade to redress grievances, became automatically changed into a Union of the Colonies for purposes of defence. The news of the battle of Lexington and that the patriots were besieging Boston spread rapidly southward to South Carolina by express-riders organized, by the patriotic committees. And it was a signal for general uprising. Artemas Ward was placed in command of all militia by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, and a force of about 15000 was surrounding Boston. The New York patriots seized the local custom houses, armed themselves from the city arsenal, and stopped all vessels either going to the British at Boston or to Canada or Georgia which did not send representatives to the Continental Congress. In Pennsylvania and Maryland, also all vessels were prevented from sailing to Boston, Georgia or Canada, according to the instructions from the Continental Congress. In New Jersey the patriots seized the treasury and secured about £ 20,000. The patriots also seized arsenals in Maryland and South Carolina.

The Congress bitterly assailed England for her imperialistic greed and covetousness. It accused her of sacrificing millions of the lives of the Hindus to gratify her *insatiable avarice and lust of power*. It sent addresses to the people of Jamaica and Ireland to revolt against British tyrannical rule. It published a Declaration of the Causes for taking up Arms, in which it challenged the British navy: "Admit that

your fleet could destroy our towns, and ravage our sea coasts ; these are inconsiderable objects, things of no moment to men whose bosoms glow with the ardor of liberty. We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any sensible diminution of the necessaries of life, enjoy a luxury, which from that period you will want, the luxury of being free."

On the 16th of June, the day after the battle of Bunker Hill in which the patriots heroically defended their liberty with 449 killed and wounded while exacting a death toll of 1045 British regulars of which 89 were commissioned officers, the Congress solemnly accepted the heroic Boston fighting patriots as the National Army and appointed Colonel George Washington of Virginia who had acquired some military experience in Canada in Anglo-French War (1755) as its commander-in-chief. The Congress also began to issue national currency, pledging the resources of the colonies.

It was a long-drawn contest. England had not a large standing army in America. She had to depend on the hired troops of Europe. To gather the hirelings from Europe and to supply them with provision for a long journey of about three thousand miles which took a voyage of more than two months, took time and was difficult. Moreover, America had a coast line of more than a thousand miles, and hardly could the British soldiers penetrate deep into the interior from the coast without their provisions and communications being cut off by the patriot soldiers and their

sympathisers On the 21st of December, 1775, the Parliament passed the Prohibitory Act, closing all colonial harbours to domestic and foreign trade, and warning all nations against trading with the colonies on the penalty of the forfeiture of the ships with the cargo The Continental Congress on the 23rd of March answered the British Prohibitory Act by resolutions, declaring the American ports were open to the trade of all nations, except that of Britain and those subject to her America also solicited the aid of foreign nations, especially France, Spain and Holland But that aid could not be forthcoming so long as America did not declare her complete independence from Britain But to make the Declaration respectable, military success is necessary However, for military success, morale of the army and the people, economic support is essential Britain by counterfeiting the currency issued by the Continental Congress, and thereby debasing its purchasing value, was surreptitiously undermining the faith of the people in the stability of the American Government The Declaration of Independence, therefore, though a little premature, was regarded as a wise policy to sustain the morale of the people and the army by giving them a positive and concrete real ideal for which they could valiantly and gladly struggle, overcome all obstacles, conquer or die On the 7th of June, the resolution of the Declaration of Independence was moved in the Congress On the 4th of July, it was unanimously accepted The Declaration was enthusiastic

tically received by every one. The patriots welcomed it, as it gave them a lofty, definite self sacrificing ideal and motive. The soldiers were elated. Every where they paraded and celebrated with cannonading. In New York the patriots dragged down the gilt statue of King George III on the Bowling Green, and beheaded it. In Savannah the military parade was followed by the funeral of the statue of George III which was interred before the court house. The Declaration evoked universal rejoicing, except among the royalist rank who found that any compromise now was out of question, and it would be a fight to the finish on one side or the other. The Declaration of Independence itself is a great document—a decisive stepping stone of human progress.

From the beginning of the revolt, France was friendly to the revolutionary cause and rendered the patriots secret help. But openly it could not be induced to give up the semblance of neutrality before Burgoyne's surrender with 3,000 men in October 1777. On the 6th of February, 1778, France made a Treaty of Alliance with America and induced Spain and Holland to join it. Next year France declared war against England and openly helped the revolutionaries. And thus certainly assured victory to the revolutionary cause. After the surrender of Cornwallis on the 19th of September, 1781, England negotiated peace and acknowledged the sovereignty and independence of the United State of America. On November 30 1782, preliminaries of peace were signed

between Great Britain and the United States at Paris

Growth of the United States —The United States of America began with the thirteen States. But in 1803 the Mississippi valley (Louisiana) was purchased from France. This vast and extensive territory was ceded by Spain to France by the Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800. Napoleon had ambitious design toward it. But he was in war with England which had a powerful navy and was afraid England would capture it. America did not want the continental navigating stream to fall into the hands of such a powerful nation as either France or England. Napoleon was on the other hand glad to receive 15 million dollars as a bargain, not so much because of the money, but he believed he could not keep it long from the English and he wanted to sell it before he lost the title to the property. After the rout of Indians in the war of 1812, Indiana was admitted into the union in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819, Maine in 1820 and Missouri in 1821. Florida was ceded by Spain 1819 in part compensation for Texas. But Texas became also independent of Mexican authority (1835) and became annexed to the union in 1845. Arizona, Nevada and Utah were ceded by Mexico after the Mexican war of 1848. Florida was admitted into the Union in 1845, Texas in 1845, Iowa in 1846, Wisconsin in 1848, and California in 1850, Minnesota in 1858, Oregon in 1859, Kansas in 1861, West Virginia in 1863, Nevada in

1864, Colorado in 1876, Montana, Washington, North and South Dakota in 1889, Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, Utah in 1896 and Oklahoma in 1907.

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for 7,200,000 dollars. Porto Rico was occupied in 1898. The Philippine Islands and Guam were acquired in the same year as a result of the Spanish-American War.

CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is the federated union of forty-eight republics which are independent and sovereign in their own rights. The relation of the individual to the government is practically wholly covered by the State administration. The State registers birth, marriage and divorce, preserves peace, controls highways, punishes crime, and one hardly comes in contact with the Federal Law. The functions of the Federal Government are: (a) To raise and maintain an army and a navy; (b) To declare war, and to regulate captures on land and water; (c) To coin money and to fix the standard of weights and measures; (d) To regulate foreign and interstate commerce; (e) To establish post offices and post roads; (f) To secure exclusive rights for limited time by granting patents and copyrights. But though the functions of the State Government are very important in individual life, yet as Louisiana Constitution rightly declares that *all government of right originates with the people, is founded on their will alone, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole; Its only legitimate end is to secure justice to all, preserve peace and promote the interest and happiness of the people.* And almost all

State Constitutions declare that *all men have a natural, inherent and inalienable right to enjoy and defend life and liberty and to pursue happiness.* And the Kentucky Constitution explains that absolute arbitrary power over the lives, liberty, and property of free men exists nowhere in a republic, not even in the largest majority. All men when they form a social compact are equal. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, happiness and security, and the protection of property. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may deem proper.' All State Constitutions guarantee freedom of speech, writing, public assemblage, and the right of trial by jury. And the bestowal of any hereditary honor or title of nobility is forbidden. The government is divided into three branches—legislative, executive and judiciary. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into *Counties*, and Counties into *townships*.

Township :—Township is the smallest rural administrative unit of the State. It hardly occupies more than five square miles with a population averaging about 3000, but ranging from 200 in newly settled or thinly peopled hilly districts up to 20,000 in the suburbs of large cities. It is governed by a public assembly of all qualified voters resident within its limit which meets at least once a year or

more if there is any important occasion for it, but notice is required to be given of it more than ten days previous to the time and the place, where it is to meet and the subjects to be discussed. Every voter is entitled to make any proposal and to support it by a speech. It is a nice training school and a fine example of direct democracy. And the debates are generally sensible and practical. The assembly after selecting the chairman—*moderator*,—elects for the ensuing year a board of directorate or executive committee—*Selectmen*—usually consisting of three members for general advice and administrative direction, school committee, executives—*constables*,—town clerk, treasurer, assessors, tax-collectors and a board of road-making and road-repairing. Of course other officers may be elected according to the needs of the rural community. The assembly is a deliberative and legislative body for all local matters within its jurisdiction. It enacts by-laws and ordinances, receives the reports of all committees and officers, examines their account, votes appropriation for each item of expenditure, and authorizes the necessary taxation to meet the expenses. In a long-settled community where there are many newly arrived immigrants, the self-government works splendidly.

County:—Though *County* was primarily an aggregate of townships, it is now a judicial and geographical subdivision in every State. In area the counties vary from 24 square miles as in Bristol

County (*R I*) to more than 20,000 square miles as in San Bernardino County (*Cal*) They also vary greatly in population According to the census of 1910, the Cochran County (*Texas*) had only 65 inhabitants, while New York County (*New York*) had about 3 millions And according to the Census of 1910, the United States had 2950 counties The creation of new counties is limited by State legislatures which require the approval of the majority of the population of the affected area, and a certain minimum of area and population Besides the constitutional establishment of county courts, county boards, other offices are also, prescribed in a majority of the States as assessors, tax collectors, title recorders, treasurers and superintendents of schools They are usually elected to office by popular election, and are salaried or are paid fees or both combined, the term of office ranging from two to eight years

The judicial officers consist of judges, prosecuting attorneys, clerks of the court, sheriffs, and in some counties coroners, and they are all elected by popular vote The judges are elected, and are required to be attorneys But the salary is not high enough to attract competent lawyers The prosecuting attorney is usually paid by fees And for his own financial interest he causes as many indictments and convictions as possible The sheriff is well paid relatively He is charged with executing the judgments of the courts and is entrusted with the preservation of the public safety by the State He, with the assistance of

deputies, may arrest a man on suspicion of crime, he takes care of persons convicted of crime, and is responsible for the management of prison houses. There is also coroner in some counties to hold an inquest in case of death where there is suspicion that it has been caused by violent means with criminal intention. The judiciary system suffers from venality and corruption, as the judges, attorneys and sheriffs require popularity for re-election, and, therefore, in a case which rouses excessive public passion, it is hard to get impartial and unprejudiced trial. Moreover, as the electioneering expenso is very high, the candidates for public office have to affiliate with an entrenched political Party which is invariably exploitive and unscrupulous in order to receive its organized support, and the successful candidates have to reimburse their political supporters and financial backers with compound interest at the public expense, and as the hold of the office is not secure for more than a few years, they have to make hay as long as the sun shines. Of course the election of public officers by popular vote hallows citizenship with dignity and sovereignty of power which has dynamic value in civic education.

The *County Board* is a general representative body, composed usually of three members, entrusted with the general administration of the county affairs of raising and appropriating revenues, and to make and enforce within their limits such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict

with general laws. The *assessor* lists all property and persons subject to taxation. But he usually appraises the value of a property according to the statement of the property-owner, especially, if he has any political connection, for otherwise, he may lose his political support which he needs for re-election. An elective office like this, exposes one easily to favoritism, discrimination and graft. The *collector* collects the local and state taxes, and the *treasurer* receives and disburses them. But as is usual the supervision is lax, and he has a wide latitude of handling and abusing the public fund. The *recorder* or *register* of *deeds* keeps the record of transfers of real estate, and often gives certificate of the title of ownership. The *county superintendent of schools* supervises and directs the administration of the schools within his jurisdiction.

City Government :—The unprecedented growth of urban communities has been a marked phenomenon of the marvellous industrial development of Germany and America in the last quarter of the last century. And likewise, the method, range and functions of the city government have undergone radical changes. Three forms of city government are in practice,—*The Mayor-and-Council plan, Commission Government, and The City-Mayor Plan.*

The city is an incorporated body under a special or general charter of the State. It has its own constitution, in harmony with the fundamental State and Federal Laws, and by it it governs itself. Accordingly

the government varies. Americans are a pragmatic people. They have not much respect for tradition. If they find that a change will suit them better, they are readily willing to adopt it. The Mayor, and Council-Plan is the most prevalent type of city government in the more conservative old and large cities, particularly in the east. The Mayor and the councillors are elected by popular vote for two or four years. The Mayor is responsible for his administrative conduct to the citizens. He is simply to take the advice of the councillors in the administration of the city, in the appointment of the departmental heads, in raising revenue and in its appropriations, but he has the veto power. And though it is a joint government of mixed responsibility, the Mayor is still the responsible executive officer, and can exercise a good deal of directing power in the creation of ordinances and enforcement of laws. The office of the Mayor is usually a very honorable position.

In the *Commission Government* five commissioners are elected by popular vote as heads of five departments for their technical knowledge and efficiency, and one of the commissioners by their mutual consent acts as the mayor-president, but without veto power. This system came into practice when the City of Galveston was seriously damaged by a hurricane in 1900 and the mayor-and-council government proved unequal to the task of restoring the devastated area, then the businessmen of the city asked five experts in their lines to

undertake the job, and it proved so successful that it has been incorporated into the city constitution, and many other cities have followed the example. The *City Manager Plan* has evolved out of the *Commission government*. In the *commission government* there is no directing head and centralized responsibility. And consequently it lacks efficiency, which is eliminated in the *City Manager Plan*. Five commissioners are elected on a non partisan nomination, and they are entrusted with the administration of the city. But they do not undertake it themselves. They simply employ an efficient man for the purpose. The man may be even a stranger in the city. He is called the city manager, as a manager in any other business corporation. The manager is given full responsibility of the city administration, without any interference from the commissioners. The manager is endowed with the power of appointment and removal of any departmental heads and their subordinates subject only to the constitutional requirement that the appointments must be based on capability and efficiency alone and not on favoritism. But in case the *manager* does not render efficient service, he may be at any time removed or recalled from office by the elected commissioners who are directly responsible to the citizens for good government. The city manager plan has rendered efficient service and the system is spreading with its rapid popularity.

The State Government.—Each state has sovereign rights and constitution which it does not lose by

being a member of the Union. The Federal Constitution demands only that the State form of government must be republican. The State Constitution is divided into five parts : I. A Bill of Rights, defining the primordial rights of the citizens to security of life, liberty and property. II. A declaration of the frame of the government—the names, functions and power of the houses of legislature, the chief executive officials, and the courts of justice, with provisions regulating the electoral franchise. III. Provision of creating, or directing the creation of, a system of self-government for the cities, and counties. IV. Provision for the amendment of the constitution by submitting the draft to the vote of the people. V. A description of the State boundaries. The State Government comprises three fundamental departments—legislative, executive and judiciary.

The State legislature consists of two houses—the House of Representatives, and the Senate. Both are elected by popular votes. One represents a smaller electoral district than the other. Two are intended to prevent hasty legislation. And though both houses have the same power to introduce any law which to be operative must be passed by a majority of both houses, yet the senator is elected for a longer period, (*usually four years*) than the representative. And while the House is changed every two years, the senate keeps the continuity of the association by having only half its members renewed at every election time. The number of the senators to that

of the representatives varies in each State Delaware has 17 senators and 35 representatives, Massachusetts has 40 senators and 240 representatives. Both houses can legislate on common law as well as civil and criminal acts, family relations, property, contracts etc, administrative law as the regulation of city and country government, state and county taxation and finance, education, public works prisons, inspection of mines and factories and laws relating to corporation and labour A bill passed by both houses must be submitted to the Governor for approval to be authoritative But should he veto it, it is lost, unless, it is repassed by both the houses with a majority of two thirds over his veto

The executive branch of the government is represented by the Governor who is elected by popular vote every four years in 23 States and two years in twenty It is his duty to see that all the laws passed by the legislature and judgments and decrees of the courts are carried out, and if necessary even with the assistance of the State militia of which he is the commander in chief He has also the right of reprieving or pardoning offenders under certain limitations He can initiate legislation and recommend measures for public safety or in times of emergency He possesses also the right to make a limited number of appointments to offices, but they require the concurrence, of the State Senate In 35 States a Lieutenant Governor is, also, elected with the Governor, who usually sits as the chairman of the State Senate but

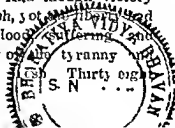
in case the Governor's place becomes vacant before the expiry of his term by either death, disability or impeachment, the Lieutenant Governor steps into the vacant place and occupies it up to the time of the next election. Majority of the other administrative offices, as that of the attorney general, comptroller, treasurer, commissioners of education, banking, public works etc. are elective rather than nominative, and they are subject to the regulations by the statutes.

The judiciary branch of the Government is represented by three kinds of court—a Supreme Court, superior courts, and local courts. The judges of the Supreme Court and superior courts are usually nominated by the Governor with the approval of the Senate for a period varying from 10 to 21 years in different States, subject to good conduct, but can not be renominated. The judges of the local courts are elected by popular vote in the locality. The Supreme court has a right to pass upon the legality of the bill of the State legislatures and the action of the Governor. It is the authoritative interpreter of the State Constitution.

But the migratory habits of the people, the rapid growth of cities with cosmopolitan population, the influence of metropolitan papers, weeklies and monthlies with national circulation, the rapidity of travel and communication through the great trans continental trunk railways by means of which one traverses through different States without any custom house barrier or inspection, the fundamental

uniformity of the political, cultural, social and commercial institutions, the presence of the post offices and federal courts in every State, the election and the electioneering campaigns for the presidency and seats in the Congress, the increasing influence of the State Department in Foreign Affairs, the almost dictatorial power of the President during war time as the commander in chief of the national army and navy and the chief executive of the federal government, are fast merging the State consciousness into *National Consciousness*

The Federal Government —As long as the *War of Independence* lasted, the common purpose, aspirations and fears united the states, and there was hardly any audible discordant note in the Congress. But when the war was over, the States became jealous of their rights and freedom. They were afraid of a powerful centralized authority which might deprive them of their hard won freedom from England. Yet a central government became imperative. There were still two mighty imperialistic monarchies as neighbors on the continent—England and Spain. United alone they could offer successful resistance to any foreign aggression and defend their freedom, but separated or disunited they might fall easy victims to the ambitious arms of Great Britain or Spain. And though victory has been won over the English, yet the liberty had been purchased dearly with blood, suffering and economic distress. The memory of the tyrannical atrocities of the British was still



per cent of Washington's soldiers were of Irish descent and they bore testimony with their blood to the unbearable and dehumanizing British oppressions for generations. The *Articles of Confederation* was a compromise. It was meant to create a federal union of the States to be able to defend its territory against foreign aggression without interfering with the internal affairs of the States which were jealous of their self government and autonomy. But the Confederacy was inadequate as it lacked a central executive authority. The Federal Constitution was evolved out of this necessity, and on it was firmly established the Union of the States and National Growth. It is a great document in the history of government, for the Swiss, the Mexican and quite a few other governmental constitutions have been patterned after it. And this constitution may be adopted, more or less modified, in various other countries, especially in the orient where nationalism is tinctured with provincialism, and each province is jealous and suspicious of the other.

CONSTITUTION

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this *Constitution of the United States of America*.

ARTICLE I

Section 1 All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives

Section 2 The House of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the numerous branches of the State legislatures The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment

Section 3 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present

Section 6 The Senators and Representatives shall

receive a compensation for their services, to be fixed by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7 All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States, if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass that bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and

if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec 8 The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, to borrow money on the credit of the United States, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States, to coin money, regulate the value thereof,

Sec 10 No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay

ARTICLE II

Section 1 The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term be elected as follows Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress but no senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same

throughout the United States. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and ⁷been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President, and the Vice-President, declaring what officer then shall act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enter into the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into

of different States and between a State, or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects. The trial of all crimes, except in case of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State wherein the said crimes shall have been committed but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec 3 Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war with them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Section 1 Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec 2 The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Sec 4 The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government,

and shall protect each of them against invasion , and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (*when the legislature cannot be convened*) against domestic violence

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendment to this Constitution or on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths, of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress , provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth classes in the ninth section of the first article , and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate

Of course the Constitution is the substratum on which the Federal Government is founded it is however, not a finality It must grow with the requirements of time in order to be a workable instrument of administrative mechanism, and to that the eighteen amendments amply testify

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The combined House of Representatives and the Senate are called the *Congress*. The House of Representatives is composed of members elected by popular vote in all the States, on the basis of population, for two years, the terms of all members expiring together on even years. Each of the *territories* is also entitled to send a delegate who is allowed to take part in the debate, but not to vote. The house has the exclusive right of initiating revenue bills and impeaching officials. Speeches are limited to one hour for every speaker. The really important business of the House is not conducted on its floor but in the committee-rooms. The House has about 62 regular or standing committees, each consisting of 3 to 20 members, the most important of which are: *ways and means, appropriations, foreign affairs, rules, banking and currency, etc.* When a bill is introduced, it is referred to a corresponding committee for consideration. Its fate is decided in the secret chamber of the standing committee. Here hidden from the public gaze, the corrupt and the scheming politicians have the full sway. Only when the bill has been favorably reported by the committee, can it see the light of day again and be debated in the House. The House in the beginning of its session elects its permanent chairman—*The Speaker*—for the duration of its whole course—two years. He is elected strictly on party lines. If there is a *Republican* majority, a Republican is chosen, and if the House has *Democratic*

majority, he is invariably a Democrat. The Speaker is an important personage in the House. He appoints the members for various committees, selects the committee chairmen, orders the introduced bills to respective committees, and directs the order in which the bill shall be presented to the House for debate. As the leader of the majority party in the House, he exerts a tremendous political influence.

The *Senate* represents the States as the House represents the people. Each State legislature sends two delegates to the Senate for six years. One third of the Senate retire every two years so that the continuity of the Senate is never broken as in the House. And after the expiry of the term, the Senator is re-eligible. The functions of the Senate are legislative, executive and judicial. Its legislative function is almost identical with that of the House, except that the bills for raising revenue must originate in the latter. The bills passed by both the House and the Senate on the approval and assent of the President, or over his veto when passed a second time by a two thirds majority in the House and the Senate become Acts of Congress. The disagreements between the House and the the Senate are usually settled in conference. The Vice president acts as the permanent chairman in the Senate but without any vote. A Senator has no limitation on his time of speech. The executive functions are (1) To approve or disapprove the President's nominations for and reappoint cabinet members, Federal Judges, post masters, (2)

To approve by majority of two thirds of the Senators present, the treaties submitted by the President to Senate for consideration, if the approval of the two thirds of the Senators can not be obtained, the treaty is returned to the President as rejected, and in this way the Senate controls the foreign policy of the President. The judicial function is not to sit as a High Court for the trial of persons impeached by the House and for the conviction of whom a majority of two thirds is necessary. The Senate committees and their chairman are elected by the Senators themselves and not nominated as in the House.

The Federal judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, the circuit court of appeals, the circuit courts, and the district courts. The Supreme Court consists of nine judges who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate for life time during good behavior, that is removable only by impeachment. The Supreme Court holds its session at the Washington Capitol, and the presence of six judges is necessary for any decision. The Supreme Court is the final authoritative interpreter of the Constitution and all laws. The *Circuit Courts of Appeals* receive appeals from the Circuit or District Courts. There are nine Circuit Courts and eighty one District courts.

The *President*—the chief magistrate of the United States—with the Vice President, is elected by the votes of the citizens through the electoral college. The President is eligible for re-election, but custom forbids

it for the third time. Though in normal time, the power of the President is not very great as there are checks, counterchecks and balances in the administrative machinery, but during war time it increases to an enormous extent. Moreover, when an autocratic man is in the Presidency, and he does not care for re election or he is in the office for the second term, if he want to override the judgment of his party leaders, there is no way to check him and he can easily precipitate the country into war if he is bent upon it. All the cabinet ministers (known as secretaries) are his private councillors, and are not responsible and amenable for their official conduct either to the Senate or the House, but only to the President who nominates them. In every modern civilized democracy, the ministers are responsible to the national representative Assembly and are answerable for their conduct, except in the United States. Here the people must patiently wait for the expiration of the term of the President before they can express their Will. When the people are dissatisfied with the policies of the President and his party, they can simply put the other party into power when the Presidential term is over. There is no other course for popular redress. The President is a party nomination. And though nominally he becomes the party leader by his election and by his *patronage and wise distribution of spoils* he remains, however, usually its passive instrument. The reason is not far to seek. An independent candidate has little chance for the Presidency.

The party rule is too deeply rooted to be shaken by an outsider. And the party that nominates one for presidency examines him carefully before he is selected and sees that he would be a pliable instrument in the hands of the party organization. He is usually selected not for his qualities but for the absence of them, so he has very few enemies and he should come from a *key State* where the election means victory. There are States which can be counted upon by the party organization to give any party nominee a majority of votes for a Republican party which stands for protective tariff in the industrial New England States, the Democratic party which stands for free trade in the agricultural Southern States,—and if a candidate from a doubtful State is selected, thus rousing and flattering local pride, the chance of victory becomes more certain. Politics is a great enlivening sport in America with a high stake. And nowhere is it played with keener interest with the whole nation as spectators than in the United States. It is true that the politicians are rapidly losing their former hold on the public, and the public look upon the politicians as a bunch of incorrigible double-faced grafters whose puerile debates in the Representative Assemblies hardly attract any attention. But though the public faith has been undermined yet politics still remains a high national game.

CHAPTER IV

PEOPLE

The American nation is composed of various ethnic stocks. According to the Census report of 1920, there is a population of about 106 millions of which about 47 millions were of foreign white stock, 14 millions foreign born whites, and 10 million Negroes.

Race (both sex)	Male	Female	Male to female P. C.
White	48,430,655	46,390,260	104.4 : 100
Negro	5,209,436	5,253,695	99.2 : 100
Indians (Red)	125,068	119,369	104.8 : 100
Japanese	72,708	38,302	189.8 : 100
Chinese	53,891	7,148	695.5 : 100
Filipinos	5,232	371	
Hindu	2,409	98	
Korean	923	301	
Hawaiian	75	35	
Other races	44	9	
Total	105,710,620	51,810,188	104 100

America has been inhabited from a very early period of man's evolution and migrations. A fossilized dolichocephalic cranium has been recently found in the Tertiary sandstone on the Eastern Andean slope. It has been common historic fact that a new conquering and advancing migration of a people pushes the older inhabitants to the marginal periphery of the land or into the barren and lully tracts. It must have taken thousands of years to have pushed the people from North America to the Southern parts of South America. The first people to reach America were Proto Australoid. They are represented now more or less mixed with other types in Lower California by the Lenape, an Algonkian tribe, Iroquois in the Ohio valley, Shoshonean and Athabasean tribes in the Rockies and St Lawrence valley, Tonkawa in north eastern Mexico, Ipuboto in the central marshy Amazon district. The Proto-Australoids were driven to these unfavorable positions by the later successive waves of invasion by Palae Alpine Mongoloid Ural Altai races who occupied the desirable territories. About 80 tribal dialects still persist among the Amerinds, which can be however placed under two main classifications. The Amerinds were a nomadic people. They lived by hunting and fishing. They did not learn, before the advent of the Spaniards, the domestication of animals, with the exception only of the dog which was inadequate as a beast of burden or for agricultural purposes. Agriculture was confined to

raising a few stalks of corn. The Americans are now more or less racially mixed. There is a good deal of admixture of Danish blood among the Eskimos of Greenland, English blood among the Indians of the Labrador coast, French, English and Scotch blood among the Iroquois and the eastern Algonkians, German and Scotch blood among the Cherokees in the Carolinas, Spanish and Negro blood in Oklahoma, Mexico, Central America, Negro and Portuguese blood in Brazil. Fond of *fire water* (whiskey) unadaptable to civilized life and driven to *refuge areas* in barren or unhealthy regions, the Americans are fast dying out, except a complex mongrel fusion is thriving in Mexico.

Negro — In 1441 ten Negroes were taken to Lisbon as a ransom of three captured Moors. The Negro slaves became popular, and there was an immediate demand in fashionable circles to have them as door and table attendants as an ostentatious exotic possession. And to supply the demand, in 1444 Prince Henry became engaged in regular Negro slave trade from the Guinea coast to Europe and later to the West Indies. Portugal and Spain found that the slave trade was profitable and England did not want to lose her share of it. As early as 1530, William Hawkins, a merchant of Plymouth visited the Guinea Coast for slave trade. His son Captain John Hawkins enlarged his father's business with a fleet of three ships and one hundred men. For this meritorious achievement he was knighted by Queen

Elizabeth France joined in the traffic in 1624, and then Holland and Denmark, and the rivalry became intense. England, however, by her enterprise and organised attempt, assumed the commanding position in the trade. And New England having plenty of excellent timber entered into the lucrative business. There developed a three cornered traffic by which molasses was brought from the West Indies made into rum to be taken into the Gold Coast and exchanged for slaves who were brought and sold in the West Indies or the Southern Colonies. The American enterprise threatened the British interest. In 1726 the three cities of London, Bristol and Liverpool had 171 ships engaged in the traffic. And in 1733 the British Parliament passed the *Molasses Act* to restrict the importation of molasses by levying duty on it. As the cheap supply of molasses was essential for the manufacture of rum, needed in exchanging for slaves on the Gold coast rum and the rivalry in the slave trade become the starting point of friction between the New England colonies and Great Britain which finally culminated in the revolt and the independence and the formation of the United States of America. It is said that the pocket book or the purse string of a man is the most sensitive part of his body, and this psychic trait is no less a national characteristic.

About the 1st of August 1619 came in a Dutch man of war at George town and sold 20 Negroes. The semitropical Southern State were well suited for

manual labor. And cheap manual labor was badly needed for clearing the primal forest and the development of the virgin soil for agricultural purposes. As a Negro slave could be bought cheaper than the transportation expense of a white indentured laborer, and he could be forced to work which a white laborer would never stand. Hence there was an imperious demand for Negro slaves. And as the slave traffic was very profitable, the supply did not long remain behind the demand.

The American Negroes are not a homogenous people. They belong to different tribes and stocks. But they have been mixed up from the colonial days. Often the child-bearing Negro women were not allowed by their masters to mix freely with their men under severe penalty, and were forced to mate with special men, well-fed and kept for that purpose, known as *stallion*, so that the breed would improve and fetch better value in the market. Cross-breeding was also adding new strains in the race. As early as 1663, it was enacted in Maryland that any free-born woman intermarrying with a slave should serve the master of the slave during the life of her husband and that any children resulting from the union were also to be slaves. This was evidently intended to frighten the indentured white women from such a marriage. But it had a different effect. Many masters, in order to prolong the indenture of their female servants, encouraged them to marry

Negro slaves * And as fair skinned slave girls fetched high price, breeding with the whites was encouraged, and the master kept for himself the prettiest of the slave girls as his mistress. Concubinage has been but recently officially interdicted in Louisiana. It was the fashion to keep a mulatto mistress. And the Negro girls even to day feel flattered if they receive attention from white men and take pride in fair complexioned children. And many giddy white youth in the South take liberties with colored girls, for with them they feel no moral or legal obligation. The result is that more than one third are mulattoes and very few pure Negroes can be seen except in out of the way places in the South. Of course the Southern laws and social customs do not make any distinction between a Negro and a mulatto, and any one having a trace of Negro blood is held as a Negro. And for the Negro there is a separate school, church, street and the railroad car. And the Negro can not come into social contact with a white man except as a servant. In the north though there is no legal restriction of his movements, he is still far from welcome even in public places as theatres and restaurants. By nature, the Negro is not vicious, he is child like, simple, emotional, religious and superstitious. But drink and debauchery have made him loathsome, and

* B. Brantley, *A social History of the American Negro.*

when his anger is roused, he is really dangerous. He is more unmoral than immoral. Often in country places, even the formality of a marriage ceremony is dispensed with. Man and woman live together as long as their fancy lasts. The woman is usually economically free. She generally earns her own living. That gives her freedom to live with whomsoever she likes. And as usually the Negroes perform the hard and laborious work which nobody else would do and they are improvident, they have to shift from place to place in search of jobs. That makes the family ties loose. And consequently in the cities the birth rate is decidedly lower than that of the white and in many cities the death rate is higher. The Negro is easily susceptible to tuberculosis. Rampant venereal diseases are reducing their birth rate. They are often compelled to live in unhygienic surroundings. Of course they are accumulating property and receiving some education since their emancipation. But the per capita wealth of the Negro does not amount to more than 50 dollars, while the per capita wealth of the white American is about 1450 dollars. During the late Great World War, the Negroes were conscripted into the army to fight the Germans, same as the white population. The Negroes really believed that by fighting the Germans on equal terms with other white soldiers they were fighting for their equal rights in America. And as they were allowed to kill the whitemen (Germans), they thought they became equal to the white

men. And the Negro soldiers returning from Europe, where they tasted some degree of equal treatment from the French who have no color prejudice, began to usurp the public benches, and bathing places with their women. The *self-determination* and *fight for democracy* of Wilson swelled their heads. They did not know how to keep within decent bounds. There is no equality between the white man and the Negro in physical features, intellectual ability, cultural inheritance and economic power. They are separated from each other by a wide and deep gulf of fifty centuries of culture which no legislative act can bridge. Of course before the law, the white man and the Negro are equal. In fact it is a legal fiction, for in the administration of the law the difference is manifest. But the Negro claims to assert that right. So secret organisations like the *Knights of Ku Klux Klan* sprang up again to new activity and with the assistance of mob passions and resentment, burnt and pillaged Negro quarters, in numerous cities and lynched many of their ring-leaders to bring them to reason. And by that rude lesson, the Negro leaders have learnt that the Negro would be tolerated as long as he was satisfied in his humble inferior position as a teller for the white man, but as soon as he begins to challenge the white man's superiority, he will be mercilessly eliminated.

This brings the Negro question in the U. S. A. into racial friction which is acute. It is almost a practice to lynch the Negro when he is suspected and accused

of a heinous crime. This summary trial by mob and burning at the stake of a defenceless victim is indeed a barbarous procedure and does not solve the Negro problem. The Negro was a slave yesterday. He aspires to be his master's equal to day. And moreover the Negro is really repulsive and ugly looking. It may be pathetic and heart rending that an educated and refined quadroon who feels that he is more akin to the white man than to the Negro yet is treated like a common Negro. Two remedies have been suggested to remove the evil consequence of lynching for thinking Americans are realizing that burning a Negro at the stake and to subject him to inhuman treatment do not end there but are disadvantageously reacting on the oppressor by robbing him of the finer sensibility, humanity and kindness which are necessary for his mental and spiritual progress. The suggested remedies are (1) The U S A should purchase or secure a large piece of territory in Africa or West Indies as an exchange payment from the European nations that owe America and create a Negro State there under the U S A flag and guaranteeing it protection against external aggression and self government and deport all the Negroes there and forbid the admission of any Negro within the continental U S A. But the Southern States need the cheap Negro labor and to deport about 10 million people costs a good deal of money dislocate industry and is not an easy job. (2) The Negroes should be segregated in a Southern State under

severe penalty. But it would be hard to keep the Negroes confined within a State without any natural boundary. Possibly there will be no radical solution of the Negro problem within several centuries. There can be no immediate cure of such a deep-rooted evil. The remedy lies in the slow absorption and assimilation of the Negro in the *melting pot* of the complex American race in formation, which will ultimately leave no distinct trace. Of course it will take centuries. The racial mixture is going on, as is evidenced by the increasing number of mulattoes and quadroons. Venerable diseases and economic hardship are reducing their birth rate, unhygienic living and malnutrition are increasing their death rate. The Negroes with pronounced characteristic negroid features are at a disadvantage in the struggle for existence, and by natural selection are being very slowly but surely eliminated. Of course, the change is not perceptible in the south yet, but its effect is cumulative. It would be interesting to know how many mulattoes every year cross the color-line and pass as Porto-Ricans, Cubans, Brazilians, Filipinos, East Indians, Portuguese and Spaniards, and thus raise themselves into the social scale and enter into the white man's reserved privileges.

Europeans :—The Scandinavian immigrants are hardy, intelligent, honest and industrious. They become good citizens. They generally take to farming, and form large colonies in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The German immigrants are likewise in-

dustrious and frugal. In Wisconsin, Ohio and Nebraska they have taken to farming. In the cities they are engaged in brewery, drugs and delicatessen business. They are low-hiding and submissive. The English and the Scotch recent arrivals are usually business men, clerks, salesmen, mechanics or skilled laborers. They generally in the first generation do not like to renounce their allegiance to the British Crown. The Irish become farmers, saloon keepers, enter the legal profession and petty municipal politics. They become good citizens. Italians are unskilled laborers in factories and railroads or open small vegetable and fruit stalls. Crimes abound among them. They are usually migratory. They do not easily learn the American language, manner and ways. They live usually in their own colonies. The Poles, Russians and Hungarians usually work in mines or factories. They live among their own groups. The Greeks work in shoe factories, or keep small stores. Canadians become good farmers and citizens.

Jews :—There are about three and one-half millions of Jews in the U. S. A., which are nearly one-fourth in the whole world. The Spanish Jews are cultivated, refined and resourceful. They form the aristocracy of the Jews in America. They are usually engaged in banking, foreign exchange and in big business. The German Jews are well-trained and they are in the learned professions, business and in drug stores. The Polish and the Russian Jews which form the numerical majority work in factories

or keep small shops. They are not very scrupulous in their conduct. Quite a few of them do not hesitate to cheat and to swindle if they find it convenient. Mammon and Jehovah they worship together. Greed and theology are inseparably combined in them. They generally join the socialistic and anarchistic organisations out of reflex envy. The Spanish Jews are very adaptive, intelligent, shrewd, frugal and temperate. They own a good deal of real estate in New York city, control financial institutions, domineer theaters and moving picture business and run numerous metropolitan newspapers. Relative to the general population, they exert a preponderant influence in the financial, commercial and political affairs of the country.

Asiatics.—The Armenians work in textile factories or own small retail stores. They are shrewd business people. The Syrians hawk from house to house lace, embroidery or other fancy dry goods, or keep small stores. The Chinese keep stores of Chinese curios, or open *Chop Suey* restaurants or hand laundries. The Japanese are farmers, shop-keepers or business men. The Hindus in the Pacific, mostly Sikhs, Punjabis and Pathans, are engaged in farming or lumbering; in the Middle-west (mostly *East Bengal Khalasis*, deserters from the British cargo vessels in American ports) in automobile factories or as laborers on railroads; in the Eastern States as common laborers or as pedlers. The Chinese, Japanese and the Hindus (*Indians*) are now excluded

from admission into the United States. Only bona-fide eastern Asiatic students, authors, professional men, merchants and tourists are allowed to enter in, but they are not eligible to citizenship.

American.—What is an American? Samuel Johnson used to call the Americans *rascals, robbers and pirates, a race of convicts who ought to be thankful for anything we allow them short of hanging.* But America was never a penal colony as was Australia. Only in the Virginia Colony many adventurers, bankrupts, vagabonds, criminals and unemployed were brought. The Virginia Company writes.

"Whereas the Lords of his Majesty's Council, Commissioners for the Subsidy, desirous to ease the city and suburbs of a swarme of unnecessary inmates, as a continual cause of death and famine, and the very original cause of all the Plagues that happen in this Kingdom, have advised your Lordship and your brethren in a case of state, to make some voluntary contribution for their remove into this plantation of Virginia, which we understand you all seemeth to like as an action pleasing to God and happy for this Common Wealth."

"The eyes of all Europe are looking upon ; our endeavours to spread the Gospel among the Heathen people of Virginia, to plant our English nation there, and to settle in those parts which may be peculiar to our nation, so that we may thereby be secured from.

* *Brown : The Genesis of the United States, Vol. I. p. 252.*

being beaten out of all profits of trade, by our more industrious neighbors." * It is a pretty good mixture of greed, tinctured with theology. But the men who settled in New England were of different mould. They left England, inspired with an ideal so that in the New World they would be permitted to live their own lives in their own way, unbampered by bigoted or tyrannical rulers. They were brave and honest men. They had the courage of their conscience. They left their home, hearth, relatives—everything they held dear and near—for the sake of their honest conviction. They made perilous voyage with their wives and children in uncomfortable small vessels, and came to a primitive wilderness of dense forest, infested with unfriendly savages. They made the wilderness bloom and created wealth where none existed. With dauntless courage they removed all obstacles that lay in their way of comforts and civilization. And in the vast hinterground of wilderness, each one could live his own life as he pleased by fishing or hunting, independent of the likes and dislikes of the community. This has developed strong individualism in the American. And the personal freedom for every man to exercise his will-power in self-reliance is the domineering passion in him. This ideal has been stamped on the institutions of the country. And the blood has mingled more freely than anywhere else.

* Ibid, p. 463

The shortage of females in a pioneer country, (especially at a time when the sea voyage was not only uncomfortable but even hazardous, thus forbidding many women to cross the Atlantic and to come to America) made men eclectic in their choice of mates. Woman was at a premium, unknown in the ancient world. Inter racial marriage in that state of society, was therefore a necessary corollary of the existing circumstances. Even to day, a trace of Indian blood is regarded in a colonial family with more of pride than of shame. There is objection only to Negro blood. For the Negro was a slave. While the Indian could never be enslaved. He preferred death to slavery. And he was noble, fearless and brave. Almost every American family can trace in its heredity intermixture of various stocks—English, Irish, French, Dutch, Spanish, German, etc. The intermixture of blood has made the American different from any racial stock in Europe, though he has kinship with all of them, and it has made him high and cosmopolitan in his outlook. He is neither English, German or Dutch. He is simply American. It takes about three or four generations to bring out this physical and mental metamorphosis. According to Boas, due to environmental influences, a new type of race is being formed. Even in the second generation dolichocephaly and brachycephaly tend towards mesaticephaly. Features become nervous and alert. There is tremendous energy for work. It is very probable that rapid barometric changes—

the sudden cold waves that make temperature fall 30 or 40 degrees in so many minutes—and better nutrition create a restless energizing spirit for work. The public schools, newspapers, political institutions, slowly, but surely, change the mental orientation. But there is a limit of assimilation and Americanization. There is also an unassimilable element as the Slavs, South Europeans, the Mediterranean peoples, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, the Pacific Islanders and the Negroes, the excess of which is apt to lower the fusion point of Americanization. The Americans want to preserve their ethnic, political, religious and social standard. America is not the dumping ground of the slums and the unemployed or unemployable of all countries—an experiment in Humanity. It is not equality, but optimism, practical common sense and the will-to-conquer—these are the innate characteristics and psychic traits of the American. And the Americans have the right—any sovereign power possesses that right—to select the stock of a race, and the individuals of that stock that will conform to the national standard and ideal they have set. For this important selection of future citizens, the Immigration Department is one of the most important branches of the Federal Government.

Immigration.—America has encouraged immigration from Europe during the nineteenth century. The immigrants were welcome, for there was a wilderness of a whole continent to conquer and to bring under civilization. Every laborer added resource to

the nation by clearing forest and bringing the soil under cultivation. There was not much choice as to who should be admitted. It was hard to get men to come to a wilderness where life was unsettled. But the men that came were really of good sort. They not only came to improve their economic lot and try fortune in the New World, but they were often fired with an ideal of leading an unhindered free life. They were usually men of strong will-power, physical and mental energy, for a voyage in those days was no pleasant recreation and America had very few allurements to offer. But with the rapid and cheap steamship transportation facilities, the situation became different. Any one who could not get anything to do, or came into trouble on account of political, social, religious or financial undertakings, and was ambitious and had adventurous spirit, took steamer passage for America to start life anew, where nobody knew or cared to know his past antecedents, and to search for fortune and happiness which he often found. But the type of immigrants also changed. In the earlier days came the immigrants with their wives and children to settle in the New World. But with facilities of cheap and rapid steamship transportation, people began to come only for economic advantages and to return to their home country when sufficient money had been accumulated. In the early days came the English, German and Dutch who were industrious, intelligent, Protestant in religion, and if not they, at least their children could be easily assimilated

in the American social polity, as the standard, ideas and ideals of life were almost common. But during the latter part of the nineteenth century, people have begun to come from southern Europe and the Mediterranean shore who are neither homologous with the founders of the Republic nor share the common ideals and outlook of life. They can hardly be assimilated in three or four generations. Through the Pacific gate began to pour like a threatening deluge, the oriental immigration of the Chinese, Japanese and the Hindus. If the south Europeans can not be assimilated, the orientals never. Physiologically the orientals are not only not homologous with the Americans, but they are quite distinctive. The Chinese and Japanese have pale yellow skin, short stature, oblique eyes and prominent cheek bones; and the Hindus, being a mixture of races, vary in physiognomy, but are usually dark-complexioned, prognathous, and may be even negroid in appearance. And they profess different religions, social customs and outlook of life, and are proud of their civilization. America has already the Negro Problem. With the increasing arrival of Jews, especially from Poland, a *Jewish Problem* is in the undercurrent of national politics, though the native born Jews can pass as Americans, for very few Jews have pronounced Semitic features, as they have been pretty well mixed with the European population among whom they have lived for centuries, and a majority of them do not believe in Judaism and try their best to imitate the American.

language, customs and manners. Therefore, it is not reasonable to believe that America would allow the development of an *Oriental Problem*. Consequently Asiatic immigration has been excluded, and the Japanese, Chinese and the Hindus have been debarred from citizenship. Asia has taken it as an insult. But it should be regarded as a compliment. It is a confession that the Orientals regard their civilization as equal, if not superior, to the occidental. Of course the recent judgments of the Supreme Court that the Japanese and Hindus are not eligible for citizenship, which judgments are retro-active, have a few Japanese and particularly a few Hindus into a false position, for they are now legally without a country, as their citizenship has been automatically nullified, being declared illegal by the Highest Court over whose decision there is no appeal and which is binding over all lower courts. But it has to be borne in mind that a Japanese or a Hindu will always remain a Japanese or a Hindu. A leopard can not change its skin. They simply acquired American citizenship as a politico-economic opportunism. They knew well that by virtue of citizenship they could not form an integral part of the body politic, but shall always remain separate and their real allegiance shall be surer for their native land than for their adopted country. There is objection to Asiatic immigrations on three important grounds: (1) The Orientals can not be assimilated in the organic corporate body, being non-homologous;

(2) they may cheapen labour, as their standard of living is lower, and their savings would be drained away from the country to their native lands instead of being reinvested for internal development; and organized Labour (*The Federation of Labour*) is opposed to their introduction; (3) a strong settlement of the Orientals on the Pacific coast may be a stepping-stone to Japanese invasion or that of other oriental peoples. Though Japanese invasion seems to be fantastic and absurd across the Pacific without a naval base, and an effective defensive flotilla of submarines would be able to rout, destroy or cut the means of supply of even the strongest fleet, and the Pacific Coast is nothing but the fringe of the continent which can not be brought into submission even by millions of a hostile army, as the industrial plants are chiefly located on the Atlantic Coast, and modern war is fought by steel, chemicals and the co-ordinating power of people in which America is immensely superior to Japan, or the whole of Asia or Europe combined, yet America is undergoing a series of foreign invasions which may not be apparent due to slow and are silent penetrations, but real in their cumulative effects. More than thirty millions of foreigners have passed through the gates of America. Each year the wave of immigration invasion rose higher until it reached about a million a year just before the World war, exceeding the births of the native-born Americans. America was threatened with submergence by the rising tidal wave of immigration invasion.

preserved unless there is an abundant cheap imported supply of labor for farms, mines, furnaces and factories. And foreign labor creates more wealth of permanent value than they drain away by sending to their native lands the saving of their labor. But others are of different opinion. They think that Americans are being crowded by cheap alien labor. Americans are not willing to do low manual work, for alien labor is available for that; and they have developed a high standard of living which prevents them from marrying early and having numerous children. The foreign-born children are growing faster than the native-born children and at their cost. The population increases according to the food supply at its disposal. Americans dug the Erie canal. They are a practical people. They can adapt themselves to do any kind of work. Already there are 105 million people. The future of the country and its resources should be reserved for their descendants. Therefore immigration should be totally forbidden by law, as already the population is saturated with a large number of unassimilated aliens. But as long as selective immigration is permitted, it is certainly desirable to select the immigrants at the embarkation ports where when the visa of the passport is requested, the immigrant can easily be examined and the granting of the visa should include his permission to admission without further examination, thus avoiding the congestion, hardship, discomfort, detention, deportation and tragic disappointments

which are inevitable in an Immigration Station like Ellis Island.

Ku Klux Klan:—*The Ku Klux Klan* is a secret organization. It was organized among the southern whites to preserve their dominant position and to prevent the negroes by terrorization from taking advantage of the Federal Law of political enfranchisement on equal terms. The organization took a deep root in Southern soil, and it has been successful in its objects. Since the World War, the Ku Klux Klan is spreading fast in all the States, with a bigger program. It is meant to preserve America for the 100 p. c. Americans (*native white protestants*), and is aimed at the spreading influences of the Negroes, Jews, Catholics and the Bolsheviks, which it regards as inimical to the interests of the country. The means adopted by the Klan are very questionable. Violence, crimes and murders have been traced to its mysteriously secret but defiant organizations. Tar and feather was a popular remedial measure with it. Of course, secret organization cannot be defended or its activities tolerated in a Democracy. But it must be admitted that loyal Americans whose fore-fathers have vitally contributed to the establishment of the Republic, and love it with passionate ardor as the land of their birth and their forefathers, can not allow without a protest the mines, factories, natural resources, financial institutions and governmental posts to fall into the hands of aliens who are unscrupulous in their methods, greedy in their pur-

suits and opportunistic in their behavior, and who have come to the country simply to make money, and who lack the ideals of the people and care not for the future of the Nation. And as before the law every one is equal, and the Americans cannot lie, cheat or commit perjury like many of the aliens who are often utterly devoid of conscience or scruples and are simply daring adventurers after fortune, the secret organization remains the only means for loyal Americans to assert their privileged position and rights.

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CHAPTER V

Industries

Agriculture :—The land area of the United States contains 1,903 million acres. Of these 603 million acres are improved land, but of which 365 million acres are cultivated; about 19 million acres have been recovered for farming through irrigation in semi-arid States. 300 million acres can be improved for farming: 90 million acres by drainage, 30 million acres by irrigation, 50 million acres by clearing the forests, 78 million acres by dry farming and the rest by the improved method of farming. 1,100 million acres are absolute forest, grazing and desert land, unsuited for cultivation.

Twenty-eight per cent of the people gainfully employed are engaged in agriculture (10,659,000) and receive about 17 per cent of the national income. The farming population is 31,614,263, that is, 29.9 p. c. of the entire population. However 42,436,776, or 40.1 p. c. of the people live mostly on farms outside incorporated places; 8,969,240 or 8.5 live in incorporated villages under 2500; 54,304,603 or 51.4 p. c. live in cities of over 2500. Of about ten and one-half million people engaged in farming, 4,917,380 are native white; 581,068 foreign-born white; the white farmers own 910,608,420 acres of which 799,767,149

acres are under the control of the native white, and 111,172,045 acres are under the control of the foreign-born white. There are 925,708 Negro farmers who own 44,944,521 acres. 16,680 Americans are engaged in agriculture. 6,892 Japanese in 1920, cultivated 361,276 acres in Cal. (*white farmers owned 28,844,686 acres*), 37,937 acres in Col., 25,340 in Wash., 11,357 in Idaho, 8,348 in Utah, 8,080 in Ore., 5,714 in Mont., 3,527 in Ariz., 1,131 in N. M., 601 in Nev., 165 in N. J., 121 in N. Y., and 7 in Wis. Chinese farmers are 609 in number, cultivating 50,472 acres in Cal., 2539 in Ore., 1599 in Wash., 822 in Ariz., 227 in Ala., and 148 in N. J.

The farm property is valued by the Census Bureau (1920) at about 78 billion dollars; the land about 55 billion, the value varying from 199 in Iowa to 38 dollars in New York per acre; buildings about 11½ billion, implements and machinery 3½ billion, and livestock about 8 billion dollars. There are 6,448,343 farms. The value of the farms operated by full owners is about 30 billion dollars on which there is a mortgage debt of about 4 billion dollars; the average interest rate being 6.1 p. c. The average value of the farm is 11,546 dollars, and the average debt per farm 3,356 dollars. The farming produced (*in 1920*) the value of 18 billion dollars, of which the crops yielded about 11 billion and the livestock 7 billion.

The land area of India is 1,063 million acres (1,093,074 square miles). In 1920 about 255 million acres were under cultivation, nearly two-thirds of the cultivated area of the U. S. A., and though about

70 p. c. of the population were engaged in it, yet the production was not worth more than 2 billion dollars. "Six and a half million farmers in the United States, assisted by a somewhat smaller number of farm laborers, probably less than 4 per cent of the farmers and farm laborers of the world, produce nearly 70 per cent of the world's corn, 60 per cent of the world's cotton, 50 per cent of the world's tobacco, about 25 per cent of the world's oats and hay, 20 per cent of the world's wheat and flaxseed, 13 per cent of the world's barley, 7 per cent of the world's potatoes, and 5 per cent of the world's sugar, but only about 2 per cent of the world's rye and rice. Totalling the cereals on the basis of tons, and estimating the production of China as somewhat larger than that of India, it appears that the United States produces about one-fourth of the world's cereal crops. The average production of cereals per person engaged in agriculture in the United States is 12 tons, while for the rest of the world it is only about 1.4 tons." * The average farm crops per acre yielded (1919). 296.90 for tobacco; \$ 144.54 for potatoes; \$ 135.10 for sweet potatoes; \$ 108.83 for sugar cane and sugar beets; \$ 104.58 for rice; \$ 65.04 for peanuts; \$ 50.93 for beans; \$ 50.71 for cotton; \$ 42.40 for clover seed; \$ 30.52

(* Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1921, p. 408. For the fiscal year the Department spent 32 million dollars for agricultural service and improvement)

for corn ; \$ 30.26 for buckwheat ; \$ 27.76 for wheat ; \$ 27.10 for barley , \$ 21.47 for flaxseed ; \$ 16.81 for rye.

The soil of New England, though not very fertile, is yet pretty enduring for tillage. It is *till* or *boulder-clay* soil, composed of commingled clay, sand, pebbles and boulders, deposited by the melting glacier in contact with the warm current of the Gulf Stream which passes by Cape Cod. The deposit may be many feet in thickness, the upper part of which is mixed together with humus which has made it well-suited for agriculture when the pebbles are taken out. But small pebbles by slow decomposition renew the soil. However where the finer parts of the debris of the glacier-clay, as in south-eastern Massachusetts, have been conveyed to the sea, and the coarser particles—the granules of quartz—have been deposited on the land, forming extensive sand plains covering over one-fourth of New England, agriculture is not possible due to the porous nature of the soil. The Connecticut Valley is the most fertile in New England, as it was formerly a larger and deeper trough and has been recently filled¹ since the last ago by finer debris which affords a soil, well-suited for high-grade cultivation.

In the eastern central States, parts are tolerably fertile. The Hudson valley at the Mohawk is exceedingly fertile. Shenandoah region in Virginia is noted for its tobacco. Though tobacco cultivation exhausts the soil, yet the export of tobacco was a

great source of income to the early colonists. In the lowlands near the coastal regions, there are extensive deposits of marl which are well fitted to refresh the exhausted soil. The soil of southern Florida lies over the limestone bed of coral origin, rich in lime phosphate which is well suited for the cultivation of citrous fruits. On the western coast of Florida, north of the Caloosahatchee River, there is an extensive and deep concentrated deposit of lime phosphate. Phosphatic nodules are found also in the southern coastal districts.

The soil of the Great Lake region is of exceptionally fertile quality, formed out of the glacial drift material, except in the lower peninsula of Michigan where extensive fields of sand have been deposited from the subglacial streams. In the treeless prairies, the subsoil is composed of glacial drift or loess, overlying a thick and dense matting of perennial grass roots about a foot thick. This compacted mass of grass roots prevented the leaching process of demineralization of the soil through percolation of rain water and conserved the minerals of the soil and of the grass which belonged to the same family as the cereals and made it well suited for wheat raising. And moreover, the subjugation of the primeval forest on the eastern coast was very hard and required about one century. But when the settlers reached the prairies the expansion was rapid and quick. As all that was necessary for agriculture was to plow deep which mixed the rich

decaying vegetable matter with the soil, and it gave a bounteous return of harvest. It is very possible that the prairie rolling plains are treeless, because it was the custom of the Amerinds to strip the bark of a tree for a few feet from the root, so that the tree would die and corn could be planted in its neighbourhood without the sunrays being interrupted by the branches and the leaves of the tree. In the dry autumn season it was their custom to set fire to the dry stems so that they would burn down with the neighboring trees, thus the forest would be cleared off and grass would grow to afford pasturage to the buffalo. And as the prairie fire spreads very rapidly and is very destructive, it eventually made the prairies treeless.

The Mississippi Basin is exceedingly fertile. It contains the self-renewing alluvial soil in flood plains. The rocky detritus, in its journey from the original source of the Mississippi river system in the Rocky Mountains to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, is decomposed into a fertile soil, as the journey takes more than five thousand years. The soil of Kentucky, Tennessee and parts of Ohio is productive, as it is overlaid on the Silurian limestone bed which by decomposition replenishes the soil. The soil of Kansas, Ohio and Iowa is exceedingly rich as it is composed of the fine glacial detritus—*loess*. Minnesota and the Dakotas possess also soil well-suited for the cultivation of the wheat. They abound in numerous glacial lakes. The Cordilleran plateau

is usually in semi-arid condition. But where irrigation supplies water, intense cultivation is possible. 19,191,716 acres of land are under irrigation. The irrigational system has cost 819,778,005 dollars. But it has been already repaid many times by the bountiful harvests. The Pacific States enjoy a very temperate climate and fertile soil. Various cereals and citrons fruits are very profitably raised there.

Crop for 1920	World's Acres under cultivation 1,000	World's Production in 1,000 bushels	U. S. A Acres under cultivation 1,000'	U. S. A Production in 1,000 bushels	India's Acres under cult. in 1,000	Ind. Prod. in 1,000
Wheat	2,49,162	3,573,947	61,143	833,027	29,949	377,888
Corn	161,279	3,881,263	101,699	3,208,584	6,616	98,760
Oats	140,061	4,331,904	42,491	1,496,281	"	"
Barley	76,825	1,528,056	7,600	189,332	7,415	149,380
Rye	108,311	1,755,598	4,409	60,490	"	"
Rice	III,709	105,800 bp	1,336	1,446 bp	78,023	62,792bp*
Flax	15,261	1,443 bp . fiber	1,757	10,776 seed	3,103	16,760
Potatoes	37,895	2,815,826	3,657	403,296	nk*	nk seed
Cotton	58,363	18,866,908 b*	35,878	13,440,000 b	21,341	3,013,000 b
Tobacco	4,365	2,175 bp	1,960	1,582 bp	1,015	450 bp
Beans	nk	nk	838	9,077	7,367	145,620
Beet Sugar	nk	4,953,836 tons	nk	1,090,021 t	nk	nk
Cane Sugar	nk	13,650,260 tons	nk	176,114 t	nk	2,760,800t
Tea	nk	538 bp	...	"	nk	270 bp
Coffee	nk	1,653 bp	nk	19 bp

(* bp = billion pounds) (* b = bales of 475 pounds) (* not known)

LIVE STOCK, 1921.

Country	Cattle in 1,000	Buffaloes in 1,000	Swine in 1,000	Sheep in 1000	Goats in 1,000	Horses in 1,000	Mules in 1,000	Asses 1,000
World	492,072	40,272	167,167	465,895	84,564	1,00,524	9,353	7,745
U. S. A	67,468		59,536	36,499	3,564	20,806	5,812	87
India	132,537	32,404		30,173	28,669	1,976	78	1,717

The value of the dairy products is immense. It amounts to more than treble the entire wheat crop and double the cotton crop of 1922. Dairy cattle number about 30 million heads, found on approximately 4½ farms. Seventy per cent of the farmers keep them as essential to their agricultural establishments. Milk and milk products for 1922 have been estimated at \$2,090,450,000. The average milk yield of 25 million milking cows is 4021 pounds per year. Majority of them, however, give 10,000 pounds a year, quite a number 20,000 and a few select breeds 30,000 or more, which shows what select breeding can accomplish. 11,900,000,000 gallons of milk are produced annually. And if this production is equally divided among the 108 million people, more than 1000 gallons come to the share of each man, woman and child. 45.7 per cent of it is consumed in household uses as milk and cream; 22.4 p. c. for creamery butter; 13.8 p. c. for farm butter; 3.7 p. c. for condensed milk; 3.6 p. c. for cheese; 3.4 p. c. for ice cream. There are 3,885 creameries, 2,838 cheese factories, 553 condensed milk establishments. Wisconsin is the premier dairying State, having 2,195,000 milk cows on January 1, 1923. New York comes second with 1,678,000 cows, and Minnesota close third with 1,641,000.

Mining.—America has been no less fortunate in the valuable concentrated deposits of ores than in the varied and fertile nature of her soil. All minerals are found, especially those of industrial importance in abundance. Nature has lavished and scattered her

wealth in subterranean treasures even in the arid and forbidding Cordilloran Plateau which is the richest mountainous and desert region in the world. High grade coal (anthracite) is found in inexhaustible quantity in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, Ohio and in the Rockies. Fuel oil, which has been formed perhaps by the organic decomposition of the animal matter in the Devonian and Silurian sea, is found abundantly in Pennsylvania, Ohio and in the Cordilleran plateau. Iron is found in concentrated ores from western Virginia to Alabama, Ohio and the Lake Superior District. Copper abounds in Lake Superior region and in the Cordilleras.

	Minerals World's Production for 1920	U.S.A Production in short tons of 2000 pounds	India's Production in short tons of 42 gallons
Coal	1,100,000,000	448,600,000	18,000,000
Petroleum	5,429,693,000 b	443,402,000 barrels—	
			of 42 gallons
Pig Iron	63,000,000	36,925,000	300,000
Tungsten Ore	34,616	5,020	11,215
for 1928			
Copper	1,084,900	635,248	52
Lead	927,546	476,455	17,538
Zinc	806,963	479,772	...
Aluminum	160,800	87,300	..
Tin	123,865	19	718
Steel	67,145,000	42,100,000	200,000
Silver (in ounces)	173,200,618	55,361,573	2,906,379
Gold (in ounces)	16,299,899	2,476,166	499,068

Railway.—In 1919 the world had 730, 988 miles of railways. Of these the U. S. A. had 264,233 miles, India 36,616 miles. The total capital invested in the world's railways amounts to about 48 billion dollars, of which the U. S. A. railway represents \$20,080,021,468, and the Indian railway \$1,783,271,158. The total tons of freight carried by the world's railways in the same year amounted to about 3½ tons, of which the U. S. A. railways carried 2,305,824,940 tons, and Indian railways 102,100,320 tons. About 4 billion passengers were carried, of which the U. S. A. railway carried 1, 084,997,897, and Indian railways 459,732,400. The operating revenues of the U. S. A. railways were \$4,880,953,480 and the operating expenses \$3,982,068,197. The operating revenues of the Indian Railways were \$279,914,379, and the operating expenses \$135,604,714.

Manufactures.—America is practically self-sufficient. Not only is it one of the greatest raw-material producing countries, but as well as one of the greatest manufacturing nations, as the following statistics will show.


	1921	1919
Value of manufactures	\$ 43,653,283,000	\$ 62,041,795,000
Wage earners	6,947,000	9,001,000
Wages paid	\$ 8,200,324,000	\$ 10,461,787,000
Salaried employees	1,138,000	1,438,000
Salaries paid	\$2,563,118,000	\$ 2,880,868,000
Total employees	8,085,000	10,439,000
Wages and salaries	\$ 10,763,442,000	\$ 13,343,655,000
Imported raw materials	\$ 853,000,000	\$ 1,162,000,000
Average annual wage	\$1,331	\$1278 (1922)

In 1920, there were in the U S A 187,833 business corporations with an invested capital of \$68,427, 073, 288 which brought the net income of \$7,717,901 and paid an income tax of \$631,908,396 And according to the data collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau, there was a personal income, for the same year, of \$23,735, 629,183 of which \$1,075,053,686 was paid as income tax of 2,671,950 persons had income of between \$1000 and \$2000 , 2,569,316 between \$2000 and \$3000 , 894,555 between \$3000 and \$4000 , 442,557 between \$4000 and \$5000 , 455,422 between \$5000 and \$10,000 , 103,570 between \$10,000 and \$15,000 , 44,531 between \$15,000 and \$20,000 , 23,729 between \$20,000 and \$25,000 , 14,471 between \$25,000 and \$30,000 , 15,808 between \$30,000 and \$40,000 , 8,269 between \$40,000 and \$50,000 , 12,093 between \$50,000 and \$100,000 , 2,191 between 100,000 and 150,000 , 590 between 150,000 and \$200,000 , 307 between 200,000 and 250,000 , 166 between \$250,000 and \$300,000 , 169 between \$300,000 and \$400,000 , 70 between \$400,000 and \$500,000 , 123 between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 , 33 had an income over a million dollar In 1922, there were in the U S A 1601 *Savings Banks* in which there were deposits of \$7,181,248,000 by 12,583,997 depositors In the same year, in 8249 *National Banks* there were deposits of \$16,32 ,564,000 Of the existing gold bullion in the world, worth 9 billion dollar, U S A has more than one third, and silver bullion worth \$2,275,133,000 Since the discovery of America, about 18 billion dollar worth of gold has been mined, but

the rest has been absorbed in industrial and fine arts.

1921 Imports	1922 Imports	1921 Exports	1922 Exports
\$3,654,459,346	\$2,607,618,110	\$6,385,883,676	\$3,699,867,062

Industrial Centres.—With a population of 105,710,620, more than half—54,303,604—live in 2,783 cities or towns having more than 2,500 inhabitants. Ten largest cities alone have more than 15 million inhabitants.

New York.—*New York City* is the largest city in America, and possibly in the world, if Hoboken and other adjoining towns are included in the calculation as they really form an integral part of the great metropolis. According to the Census report of 1920, New York City had at that time a population of 5,620,048 comprising five boroughs having an area of 314.75 square miles. The County of London, in 1921 had a population of 4,483,249; but  the outer ring, the *Greater London* which has an area of 693 square miles has a population of 7,476,168. But the average population per square mile in Greater New York is 17,841; in Greater London, 10,789.

New York is a magnificent city. For 1924, its real estate has been appraised for assessment at \$11,275,526,200, the *Equitable Building* leading the assessment list with \$30,000,000, and the valuation of the personal property has been placed at \$840,629,529. In 1923, the City levied a tax of \$295,803,052.68 which it appropriated in the following items: I. Preventive-Police Protection—Prosecution and punishment of crimes

and offences, and maintenance of Order, \$40,378,789.90; II. Civil Justice—Support of the municipal civil courts, \$8,297,081.61; III. The unfortunate and dependent—Hospitals, charitable institutions, Child-welfare, etc., \$23,618,687.48; IV. Protection and conservation of Public Health—Health Department, street cleaning, sewer maintenance, tenement house department, water supply, baths, \$29,976,390.33; V. Fire Protection, \$20,022,143.03; VI. Education and Recreation—Schools colleges, teachers' pensions, libraries, parks, museums, playgrounds, \$ 88,780,473.52; VII. Commerce and transportation—Docks, ferries, bridges, highways, street-lighting, subways, \$17,610,037.90; VIII. Overhead—Central Boards and Commissions, Mayoralty, Finance, Borough Presidents, \$21,259,980.77; IX. Department of Public markets, \$ 336,188.63; X. State Tax, \$ 12,595,623.67; XI. Principal and interest on City Debt, \$ 66,348,596.83.

New York, which is situated on the Manhattan Island was ^{first} bought by the Dutch (1626) from the Red Indians for a few kogs of whiskey which was valued at that time at about 60 guilders or \$24. Now New York is the richest, and one of the most beautiful, largest and best of the world's great ports. It is the business and financial centre of America. Three-fourths of its important business and trade are transacted here and pass through its gate. Its grand business and apartment *sky-scrapers* add a fascinating sky-line when one views it for the first time, approaching from the bay, especially in an early

winter evening when myriads of electric light flashing through the windows, rising tier upon tier, appear like a gorgeous visionary dream ; and these buildings are unexcelled anywhere in utility, hygiene and comforts. The material splendor of this city is almost unimaginable. Its total wealth is estimated as high as fifty billion dollars. Everything here is on a gigantic scale. Every 24 hours, more than 300,000 people arrive or depart through its railroad stations. A passenger train comes to the city every 52 seconds, and a ship clears the harbor every 42 minutes. And the traction lines carry approximately 3,000,000 every 24 hours. There are 1500 hotels in the city to accommodate the strangers and the transients. It requires 5000 tons of coal every night to light the 12,000,000 electric lights which illuminate the homes and offices and make the Time Square and Broadway gleam and sparkle like a fairy kingdom. And it takes more than 266 trainloads of provisions to feed the city for a week. And more than 2000 tons of milk are brought every day to supply an average of 13 ounces to each of its residents. There is a Real estate transaction every 25 minutes, and a new building is erected every hour. A funeral takes place every 14 minutes, a marriage consummated every 13 minutes, and a new baby is born every 6 minutes. And New York also centrifugally influences its suburbs which comprise about one-fifth of the population of the whole country. There are more than 7,000,000 people within a radius of 20 miles from

the City Hall, and within the radius of 100 miles, more than 20,000,000.

Yet it is not entirely an American city. It may be really called the *Metropolis of mankind*. Its ideal situation has made it the gateway of America's commerce, and has attracted peoples from every land. Its climate though extreme—too hot in the summer and too cold in the winter—not unhealthy, rather salubrious through constant sudden variability. However, the temperature rarely rises above 90°F. or falls below zero. The mean summer (*June, July, August*) temperature is 70°F. The mean winter (*December, January, February*) is 32°F. And the mean annual temperature is 52°F. The annual fall of snow averages 37 inches of which 11·5 fall in February, 8·7 in January and 8·2 in March. And the mean annual precipitation is 44·8 inches. The average number of hours of sunshine ranges from 150 in November to 271 in June. The city is exposed to the fresh air currents from the sea on three sides. It is one of the cleanest cities of the world, free from smoke and dirt.

But almost forty-five per cent (2,000,000) of its entire population is foreign born, and more than sixty per cent is either foreign born or are native-born of foreign parents (2,300,000). Only 1,500,000 of the people of New York City are native born of native parents. Every race is represented here. There are more Italians in New York (800,000) than in Rome; they are clustered along the lower West side

and from Brooklyn Bridge to Queensborough Bridge on the East side, with large centres in Harlem, the Bronx and Brooklyn. There are more Germans (670,000) than in any other city of the world except Berlin and Hamburg; they are scattered throughout the Central East side clustered round Thompkin's Square. It is the largest Irish city (616,000) in the world, having 200,000 more Irishmen in New York than there are in Dublin. There are 150,000 Poles, 137,000 English, 80,000, Magyars, 52,000, Russians, 50,000 Swedes, 49,000 French, 47,000 Scotch, 40,000 Norwegians, 30,000 South Americans, 18,000 Danes, 16,000 Letts, 16,000 Swiss, 15,000 Finns, 10,000 Spaniards, 10,000 Chinese, 10,000 Dutch, 5,000 Ruthenians, 3,880 Syrians, 3,000 Japanese, 2,500, Welsh, 2,500 Belgians, 2,500 Flemish, 2,000 Turks and about 200 Hindus. There are 160,000 Negroes. And the largest Jewish population ever assembled on earth is now congested in New York (*above 2,000,000*); about one in a four of the population is a Jew; and there are twice as many Jews as ever lived in Jerusalem in one time. And each race lives its own life, speaks its own language, worships its own gods, forming little colonies of its own, unaffected by the whole. More than 30 different tongues are spoken in New York every day, and 25 dailies appear in foreign languages. But as bankers and captains of industry, the Americans keep the temperature high in the melting pot to make the aliens quickly adopt American ways, of living and of productive energy. The rapid and the phenomenal growth of New

York is due to the fact that it is the terminal of the Hudson River, the only navigable river that makes a breach through the Appalachian range, and being connected by the Erie Canal, facilitates easy cheap transportation to the Great Lake region. The wheat raised in the prairies needed markets. And it could be easily brought to New York by the Erie Canal and the Hudson river, and from New York it could be transhipped to European ports where there was great demand for it. And New York is a splendid harbor, formed by the submergence of the coast.

Chicago Chicago is situated at the south west shore of Lake Michigan, stretching along for about 30 miles. It is a splendid city. It is the greatest railway centre in the United States, and in manufacturing and commercial importance, it is second to none, except to New York. It is also a very important port. Meat packing is one of its biggest industries. According to the Census figures, Chicago in 1920, had a population of 2,701,705. But Chicago is no more homogenous than New York. It has 112,288 Germans, 59,215 Italians, 102,905 Russians, 137,611 Poles, 56,787 Irish, 26,420 English, 58,563 Swedes, 30,491 Austrians, 26,722 Canadians, 126,359 Negroes. The climate of Chicago is very variable. Changes of 20 degrees in temperature within 24 hours are frequent occurrences. It is known as the *windy city*. It consisted of a few fishing huts at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Philadelphia.—Philadelphia is one of the foremost

manufacturing centres in the United States. It is one of the oldest cities, and contains the most historical monument—the *Independence Hall*. It has a population of 1,823,779. It has a large native born German population, called the *Pensylvania Dutch*. The City is called the *Quaker's City*. It has a large foreign population—39,766 Germans, 63,723 Italians, 95,755 Russians, 31,112 Poles, 64,590 Irish, 30,844 English, 13,387 Austrians and 126,000 Negroes.

Boston—Boston is one of the oldest of the oldest American cities. It took the leading part in the *American war of independence*. It has been the directing centre of American culture during the nineteenth and the twentieth century. Printing and publishing are still one of the leading and distinctive industries of the city. It has been always the stronghold of Puritan idealism, and yet sets the fashion of cultural nobility of the country. The city has a more homogenous population than New York or Chicago. But the number of aliens is not insignificant. Boston is an important port of entry and a manufacturing centre. It has got 5,905 Germans, 38,779 Italians, 38,021 Russians, 7,650 Poles, 42,866 Canadians, 57,071 Irish, 12,428 English, 6,780 Swedes.

Detroit—Detroit is the leading industrial city in the manufacture of automobiles, freight-cars and varnish. And Henry Ford dominates the industrial life of the city with his massive and consequent cheap production. Perhaps Henry Ford is the richest man to day by the capitalization of one of his ideas. He

has a net annua income of \$125 000,000. When he started automobile manufacturing, the people laughed at him and said that the auto could never be anything but a toy of the rich. He has made it now indispensable to the modern civilization. He has become the benefactor of the farmer. He, by his cheap Ford car, which can be bought by instalments and which is much cheaper than a horse and with small expense of upkeep and which can be easily repaired as all the parts are standardized, has been a benefactor of the farmer. He has removed the farmer's gloomy isolation. He has narrowed the distance between the country and the city to the advantage of both. He has made travelling and country life a pleasant recreation. He pays the highest salary to his workers, yet he makes the greatest profit. The secret of his success lies in that he trains his men to render efficient and quick work by giving each man a particular job for which he is made responsible and which if he does not render satisfactorily, he is automatically eliminated; he is satisfied with the minimum of profit on each item of goods. In his factory, a worker is no more than a sentient working tool. And Detroit by his enterprises is growing fast. He has no labor troubles. He has always thousands of applicants on his waiting list to enter his work-shop. For the minimum wage he pays is five dollars a day. And every unskilled laborer wants to come to Detroit to secure it. It has to-day a population of more than 993,678 people. And as

an industria own, it has quite a large foreign element—30,238 Germans, 16,205 Italians, 27,278 Russians, 56,265 Poles, 59,302 Canadians, 7,004 Irish, 17,069 English, 10,674 Austrians, 80,000, Negroes and 500 Hindus

San Francisco—San Francisco is the largest port on the Pacific Coast. The Golden Gate is one the most beautiful harbors in the world. It has been formed by the the submergence of the coast. There is a large oriental population—Japanese, Chinese and Hindus in San Francisco. It has a population of 506,676. The climate is very temperate, winter very mild but damp. In this present Los Angeles is much better. It has drier and almost subtropical climate. Begun as a winter colony of the rich, recently it has grown into an immense city of 576,673.

New Orleans—New Orleans is an important commercial port at the mouth of the Mississippi River. It is the export centre of cotton, and South American merchandise. It is an old Spanish and French town, almost Latin in its appearance. It has a population of 317,219 of which nearly 85,000 are Negroes.

Washington—Washington is the capital and the seat of the federal government of the United States. It is a well laid picturesque city with many magnificent public buildings of which the *Capital* is deservedly world famous. It has a population of 437,571 of which more than one forth are Negroes. Only Government manufactures and manufactures for

local consumption are the only chief industrial undertakings here. It is also a great tourist centre. The *Congressional Library* is one of the largest in the world.

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CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

Education is regarded in America as the panacea and source of all progress, and rightly so. In a democracy, free and universal education is essential to create an intelligent electorate for safeguarding popular representative government and insuring its progressive continuance. More than that, *Public Schools* in America have been a vital factor in *Americanization* of the native-born children of foreign parentage. There, slowly but positively, the alien children are moulded, in common with the American children, into a common *American Type* in dress, manners, language and in outlook of life. *After a few years'* public schooling, the foreign-born children are so radically transformed, as to be easily distinguishable from their parents and to blend imperceptibly into the American type. Though the American system of education does not exact obedience or rigorously enforce discipline but only tries to supply miscellaneous information of practical usefulness, nevertheless it is a remarkable fact that after the finishing process of public education is over, the students come from the mill of Public School, almost after an uniform pattern. The public School, more than anything else, has made America a nation, out

of the divergent ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural elements. Here every difference is levelled up, and plastic young souls are moulded and shaped after a common American ideal. Here perfect democracy prevails, the rich and the poor, Protestant, Catholic, Jew or the non conformist are all equally treated and taught the same thing. The diffusion of knowledge is the only object. And in this America surpasses every other country. The appropriation for education is liberal. School buildings are commodious and hygienic. Text books are the best printed and illustrated in the world. Libraries are abundantly provided. Teachers are friendly, and act more as counsellors than as terrors. American children are too independent natured to be imposed upon. The temperament of the people is individualistic. Parents are usually preoccupied with their own affairs and interests. The children, therefore, shift for themselves as best as they can, and learn to be self reliant. The school life only accentuates self reliance quick decision, prompt executive determination, reinforced by practical knowledge.

In 1920 the number of school going population, from the age of 5 to 18, was estimated at 27,728,788. Of those, 21,732,340 enrolled in the Public Schools, and 16,248,997 was the daily average attendance. They were taught by 679,274 teachers of which 582,287 were females and 96,987 were males and they received a salary of \$ 596,174,676. \$ 1,045,053,548 was the total expenditure of the Public school, exclusive of school

buildings, and the Public School libraries cost \$ 1,292, 725 for 1919 and the States contribute to the libraries the sum of \$ 1,130,045

The number of schools, colleges, professional, vocational and technological institutes is surprisingly large and the eagerness for the people to learn is simply revealing

Public and Private High Schools.

	Number of schools	Male teachers	Female teachers	Male students	Female students
Public High Schools	13,951	29,731	55,257	851,954	1,081,867
Private High Schools	2,093	5,698	9,248	83,980	99,667

Undergraduate colleges and schools of technology .—

College for men, 124 ; Number of undergraduate students, 36,872 , colleges for women, 100 , Number of undergraduate students, 25,495 , colleges for both sexes, 330 , Number of undergraduate students 176,330, males, 97,399 females, 97,941

Universities, Colleges and Schools of Technology —
Number of Institutions—672 , Professors, males, 29,509 females, 7,013 , Preparatory male students, 28,157, preparatory female students, 16, 503 , Collegiate male students, 134,271, collegiate female students, 105,436 , Graduate male students, 8,479 , graduate female students 5909 Total receipts, exclusive of addition to endowments, \$ 137,055,415

Professional Schools, 1920

	Number of Schools	Number of Students
Theology	105	7,105
Law	106	20,842
Medicine	78	14,800
Dentistry	39	8,513
Pharmacy	51	4,827
Veterinary Medicine	15	957
Nurse Training Schools	1,755	54,953
Commercial Schools	902	336,032
Vocational Schools		317,757

Vocational Teachers' Training Schools with Federal Aid

Subject	Number of male students	Number of female students	Salaries of teachers
Agriculture	2,766	170	\$1,204,603
Trade or industries	5,494	1,154	
Home economics	144	4,876	
Unclassified	176	305	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	8 580	6,505	

Education is esteemed so highly that the average cost per pupil in 1920 was \$ 75 55, for free education imparted in the American city public schools. New York spent \$50,205,090, Chicago, \$ 24,213,129 , Philadelphia, \$15,311,147. Universities are also run on magnificent scale. Only the most important universities are mentioned below. But the majorities of the universities teach not only regular students, but also give extension courses in almost all imaginable subjects. The universities are open for teaching day and night, winter and summer. Thus Columbia University, while it has only about 8000 regular students, has more than 22000 enrolled part time students who take extension courses, either in the regular school hours or in the evenings. Extension and summer courses are widely diffusing knowledge

Name	Location	Number of regular students	Number of teachers	Endowment
Barnard College (<i>Girls</i>)	New York, N Y	750	104	\$4,300,000
Boston University	Boston, Mass	8,104	362	\$3,058,831
Bradley Poly Institute	Peoria, Ill	1,459	46	\$1,750,000
Brown University	Providence, R I	1,648	90	\$6,452,979
Bryn Mawr College (<i>Girls</i>)	Bryn Mawr, Pa	457	69	\$4,802,782
Buffalo University	Buffalo, N Y	1,464	238	\$5,177,100
Cal Inst Technology	Passadena, Cal	480	70	\$5,000,000
California University	Berkeley, Cal	14,377	1,024	\$8,300,000
Carnegie Inst Technology	Pittsburgh, Pe	3,771	285	\$15,000,000
Case School Applied Science	Cleveland, Ohio	700	68	\$2,670,139
University of Chicago	Chicago, Ill	11,385	355	\$29,850,000
Cincinnati University	Cincinnati, Ohio	4,254	384	\$4,131,852

College of City of New York	New York, N Y	13,744	468	\$4,230,000
Clark University	Worcester, Mass	250	80	\$35 819,971
Columbia University	New York, N Y	8,193	1,2 3	\$18 829,400
Cornell University	Ithaca, N Y,	5,477	900	\$17,000,000
Harvard University	Cambridge Mass	6,773	957	
Illinois University	Urbana, Ill	9,009	1,065	
Iowa State University	Iowa City, Iowa	5,000	500	
John Hopkins University	Baltimore, Md	3,200	400	\$11,000,000
Leland Stanford University	Stanford, Cal	3,103	102	\$26,410 000
Mass Institute Techno- logy	Cambridge, Mass	3 505	381	\$6 762 000
Michigan University	Ann Arbor, Mich	9 803	714	
Minnesota University	Minneapolis, Minn	8 943	1,250	
New York University	New York, N Y	12 254	635	\$,558,534
Northwestern Uni- versity	Chicago, Ill	7,711	564	\$4,800,000
Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio	8,060	625	\$,051,307

Name	Location	Number of regular students	Number of teachers	Endowment
Pennsylvania				
University	Philadelphia, Pa.	10,193	1,006	\$12,135,000
Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	2,553	232	\$ 11,900,000
Pittsburgh University	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,314	461	—
Radcliffe College (girls)	Cambridge, Mass.	662	140	\$ 2,500,000
Rensselaer Poly. Institute	Troy, N. Y.	1,133	83	\$ 2,658,100
Rice Institute	Houston, Tex.	878	63	\$10,000,000
Rochester University	Rochester, N. Y.	819	68	\$ 14,538,011
Stevens Inst. Technology	Hoboken, N. J.	802	61	\$ 1,575,000
Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y.	5,100	460	—
Teachers College	New York, N. Y.	3,929	251	\$ 2,590,115
Vassar College (girls)	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1,056	154	\$ 4,762,764
Washington University	Seattle, Wash.	3,605	336	\$ 4,389,256*
Wellesley College (girls)	Wellesley, Mass.	1,548	150	\$ 3,627,318
Wisconsin University	Madison, Wis.	7,756	885	—
Worcester Poly. Institute	Worcester, Mass.	502	59	\$ 2,040,000
Yale University	New Haven, Conn.	3,930	581	\$ 32,662,012

Library :—In no other country, are there so many public, university and circulating libraries, easily accessible to the public and library facilities greater than in America. Americans are voracious . They have an insatiable hunger for reading and psychic stimulation. There are more than 12,000 libraries, having over 1000 volumes. And in their good administration, liberal endowment, variety and richness of collection, popularity and public accessibility, they are unequalled anywhere.

ic library is regarded as an essential part of the public education, In 1916, there were 2849 municipal public libraries with 75,112,935 volumes.

Chief Municipal Libraries in 1922

Cities	Expenditures Dollars	Per Capita Expend Dollars	Home Circu- lation Volu- mes.	Per capita Circulation Volumes	Population
New York City	2,287,370	0 398	18,266,644	3 18	5,620,048
N Y Public	1,254,417	0 395	10,226,366	3 22	
Brooklyn	779,350	0 386	6,072,707	3 01	
Queens	253,606	0 451	1,997,571	3 58	
Chicago	853,876	0 461	7,472,768	2 75	2,701,705
Philadelphia	425,445	0 234	3,992,278	2 19	1,823,779
Detroit	822,696	0 828	2,996,771	3 01	993,678
Boston	734,892	0 894	2,572,646	3 25	748,060
Cleveland	859,269	1 078	4,672,646	5 86	796,841
St. Louis	392,276	0 507	2,307,533	2 99	772,897
Baltimore	255,831	0 349	963,755	1 18	733,825
Los Angeles	408,296	0 583	3,603,181	5 01	576,573
Pittsburgh	496,468	0 827	2,124,125	3 54	588,343
Minneapolis	283,957	0 683	1,465,591	3 53	380,582
Seattle	288,702	0 893	2,097,857	5 49	315,312
Portland	274,446	0 995	2,037,595	7 38	258,588

University Libraries,

University	Volumes	Additions in 1920
Yale	1,253,830	32,743
Columbia	709,845	23,184
Cornell	603,100	25,866
Chicago	570,849	25,866
Pennsylvania	481,190	13,964
Illinois	418,949	23,454
Michigan	413,616	13,050
California	392,682	18,527
Minnesota	280,000	14,855
Wisconsin	269,120	11,120
Brown	253,000	7,824
John Hopkins	216,197	7,900
Ohio	202,820	21,720
Iowa	170,365	11,314

The Library of Congress at Washington has perhaps the richest collection of books in America about 1,900,000 volumes. There are Travelling Library waggons that deliver books to the farmers on the rural mail route. Even an assistant librarian visits local prisons, usually once a week, and supplies the prisoners any books desired, so that by reading the prisoners can improve their morals, receive useful information and obtain intellectual recreation.

The Press —The Press wields a tremendous influence in America. In a democracy public opinion counts. And the press creates public opinion, hence

its power. It is usually partisan in politics. And it does not hesitate to distort facts to serve its own party interests. It is invariably sensational, as sensationalism appeals to the masses and mass patronage is necessary to establish wide circulation without which the paying high rate advertisements can not be secured. Never the less it is the best of its kind. It is always well printed on good paper. It is usually accompanied by excellent illustrations like the New York Times, especially in the Sunday edition. The Sunday edition contains, in addition to the news section, picture, book review, magazine, real estate, social and financial sections, about 100 to 150 pages, weighs about 2 to 3 pounds, and still it is sold for five cents. It is certainly money's worth. In popular language it gives information on all subjects. The news paper gives news, informations, opinions as well as entertainments. The New York daily or the Sunday paper gives more reading matter for the money than any other paper in the world. Neither the weeklies nor the monthlies are behind in this respect. The Americans possess a special genius for journalistic and financial success. The *Saturday Evening Post* is sold for only five cents, it contains excellent short stories by eminent writers, topical articles by qualified distinguished men, and covers more than 150 to 200 pages of fine paper. The *Ladies' Home Journal* is an excellent monthly. Yet it is sold for ten cents a copy or one dollar a year, though it contains more than two hundred pages.

There are 2,382 daily papers in the U S A The morning papers have the aggregate daily circulation of about 12,000,000 , evening papers, 19,000,000 , Sunday papers 15,000,000 There are also 13,660 weeklies , 582 semi weeklies , 94 tri-weeklies 102 fortnightlies , 348 semi monthlies , 3,517 monthlies , 120 bi monthlies , 410 quarterlies , miscellaneous, 80 The daily papers in the year 1919 had a revenue of \$192,819,519 out of subscriptions and sales, and \$373,501,890 out of advertisement The morning dailies totalled 720, evening dailies, 1,721 , and the Sunday papers, 604

Publications for 1921

Classes of Literature

Classes of Literature	American					British						
	New Books	New Editions	Pamphlets	American Authors	Foreign Authors	Imported	Total	New Books	New Editions	Pamphlets	Imported	Total
Philosophy	199	24	46	196	20	54	269	205	41	10	18	274
Religion	460	21	94	485	10	100	595	593	107	69	36	775
Sociology	355	34	233	502	21	93	622	536	52	220	15	823
Law	111	22	58	176	4	11	191	131	81	59	3	274
Education	111	14	91	188	1	27	216	173	21	66	1	261
Philology	165	33	43	136	33	72	241	127	14	6	1	148

Science	227	61	385	577	5	91	673	447	78	63	12	600
Technology	331	83	148	452	1	109	562	450	115	171	7	743
Medicine	169	85	44	238	2	59	299	259	104	56	1	436
Agriculture	64	19	86	147	0	22	169	127	25	58	0	211
Domestic Arts	38	4	21	56	3	4	63	47	10	2	0	59
Business	181	25	61	243	0	24	267	125	27	30	0	182
Fine Arts	153	8	34	138	3	54	195	219	29	17	2	267
Musio	53	6	16	55	1	18	75	53	8	5	7	73
Sports	59	4	24	69	0	18	87	112	25	10	1	148
Literature	296	34	79	279	30	100	409	292	76	19	16	403
Poetry and Drama	263	49	100	391	48	73	512	388	126	81	25	617
Fiction	683	277	12	755	16	938	972	967	904	4	51	1,926
Juvenile	482	65	29	476	39	61	575	483	217	50	7	757
History	375	48	148	423	19	131	572	388	38	36	16	478
Geography, Travel	216	45	57	233	12	83	328	498	94	71	11	533
Biography	297	19	46	241	28	93	362	303	53	15	26	397
Gen works	49	7	18	61	2	11	74	190	3	0	0	193
Total	5,438	1,008	1,883	6,526	451	1,352	8,329	7,319	2,269	1,173	265	11,002

The question is often asked that in spite of such vast expenditures for education and wonderful educational facilities, why does America not produce proportionately more distinguished scholars of international fame and create a refined cultural taste among the people? The reason is not far to seek. America has been diffusing and popularizing knowledge among the masses. Europe has an influential middle class that has for generations been cultivating the arts and sciences, and consequently it has a refined intellectual circle that has learnt to appreciate quiet scholastic life and is satisfied with high-thinking and simple-living. Therefore it has and tends to create specialists and philosophers, for they enjoy keener pleasure in intellectual pursuits than in any other experience. America is still a pioneering country. It is peopled by the immigrants and their children. Majority of the immigrants were nothing-dowells in Europe. They lack cultural heredity and inclinations. They evaluate life more by temporary successive series of intense sensory experiences than by steady and subdued psychic and intellectual pleasures. Their impulses are naturally crude and unrefined. It takes time to create a cultural taste. The American education is fast raising the general cultural level of the people. European culture is confined to a leisurely refined class, to whom intellectual research is almost a hereditary occupation. America has no leisurely hereditary nobility. Here the wild nature had to be

subdued by the strenuous exertion of man before anything could be obtained from her for sustenance. Americans, therefore, have sought knowledge of practical value—of pragmatic worth. In the land of vast resources and unlimited opportunities, every prudent effort is rewarded with success. Consequently any one that fails is regarded as incompetent and worthless. It is constructive success—and not unproductive talent—that shows. One is esteemed as he succeeds through his creative faculties. Americans have a disdain for high spun theories and generalization. They believe in facts, and not in theories. And one, therefore, that does not make good is no where. It creates a creative effort and constructive ability in every one. It suffuses life with radiant optimism and self respect. Even the children are imbued with the *spirit* which they call *Americanism*. They would not tolerate any interference with the liberty of their thoughts and actions even by their parents or teachers. They regard their parents and teachers as friends and counselors, and not as guardians or custodians. That would be outraging their self respect and dignity. They believe they can take care of themselves and they have perfect self confidence. They hate to be dependent on anybody. Not an insignificant number of the students, even belonging to well to do families, work their way out in the college. Boys and girls of respectable families do not hesitate to do any kind of work, even dish or attending at the table, just to make an

independent living. They take pride in being self-supporting students than humilting themselves by asking help from parents or rich relatives. Begging they feel is beneath their dignity, but work is noble. Naturally they seek practical education in which they can always make an independent living. And as in a new country, life is in a flux, he tries to acquire proficiency and experience in as many branches of activities as quickly as he can. He may be engineer today, but banker to-morrow. It is not uncommon to find in the universities and technological institutions middle-aged or even olderly men and women taking seriously their studies, after they have saved some money by work, because during youth they either lacked opportunities or were compelled to earn their living early in life. The result is that America excels in applied science and practical arts. America leads in mechanical development. American machine tools and electrical appliances are the best in the world. The Americans are realists, and not idealists. In the intense struggle for existence, there is no time for reflective meditation or vague metaphysical speculations. The human drift, bald and unpolished, advances forward almost unconsciously in progress by biotic impulsion. Under the circumstances, the cultural life can not be deep, but shallow, though broad. However, it is creating materials for the future. A leisurely class of nobility of wealth is being fast created. They will soon acquire a cultured intellectual taste. America will reap a rich harvest

from the present educational efforts. The modern college-girls who are physically and mentally alert, who take nothing for granted but subject every question—social, religious, economic or moral—to critical intellectual enquiry and subjective mental analysis, will outstrip European culture in very few generations. And if *Superman* develops anywhere, it will be in America, (*rather than in Europe or Asia*), out of their children's children through selective adaptation and advancement.

CHAPTER VII

Social Organization

In a new country there is no organized crystallized society. The society is in a perpetual flux as is the economic existence. Only the *almighty dollar* rules permanently. There is no higher aristocracy. Americans love motion. They constantly move from place to place. Those who can afford it prefer apartments or hotels to quiet permanent homes. The telegraph operator of yesterday has become the head of a multimillion dollar concern, the errand boy the steel king of America. It reads like a romance how fortunes have been made, lost and remade. The money quest is the zeal of all Americans. Americans love making money. It is not that other peoples love it less, on the contrary may be more. But here Money making is a great game. And Money rules. Money rules everywhere. But here it is blatant.

Money is the King. In older civilizations, it is hidden under a polished idealistic exterior. Yet Americans spend their money lavishly. Money is simply to them the standard of evaluation. It is a gauge of personal capability. Americans have tremendous physical and mental energy. They are the descendants of audacious and enterprising are good eaters. They consume

a large amount of meat, milk and eggs which are abundant and cheap. The excessive nutritions food charges the organism with a restless indomitable spirit like that of a dynamo which is released by the exercise of productive activities, as Americans have no silly notion of religious mysticism. activities create wealth and contribute to progress as every one tries to do better than the other. I have heard an American say, 'The Hindus are weak and meek for they are constitutional and chronic victims of malnutrition as they abstain from meat which is an energizing, tissue building and tissue repairing food. The Moslem who eat beef are naturally stronger than the Hindus and could consequently easily conquer India. The Westerners who eat both beef and pork are more energetic than the Moslems, and are ruling over both the Hindus and the Moslems. The value of our meat products, dairy or poultry, exceeds that of our cereals. We can never starve for lack of harvest. If our cereals fail, we can live upon meat, milk, eggs and fish. But when your harvest fails, you simply starve in helpless and passive resignation to fate. You would perhaps say that we are brutes and ours is a material civilization while yours is spiritual. But even in that respect we have a future while yours is a decadent and a dying race. We have no famine among us. We have removed pestilence. We have the poor but no destitute. We have given universal free education. Our laboring men enjoy more comforts, have better education and

self-respect than most of your holy religious men. We have built asylums and hospitals for our orphans and the sick. We are less unkind to our animals than you are to your fellow beings. Your Jains do not drink water unless it is passed through a sieve so that no animalcule will be destroyed. Yet they do not hesitate to practise female infanticide as it is hard to give the daughters in marriage without expensive dowery. Millions prefer dying of malnutrition and starvation to taking animal food, yet they regard human beings as untouchables. Yours is not a higher spiritual culture; it is mass psychopathy." Money, therefore, to an American, is not only a criterion of personal worth and ability, but also of spiritual significance as it assures him, his wife and children comforts and opportunities for the amenities of life, intellectual and psychic development.

The Social Groups—The American society is divided into farmers, wage-earners, professionals and capitalists. There is no fundamental demarkation between them, except in their occupation and economic position. The wage-earner of to-day may be the capitalist to-morrow, and the farmer a professional. The social constitution is democratic. There is dignity in labor, and there is no snobbery. One rises in the social barometer according to the weight of his money-bag.

The American is an individualist. Individualism is in-born in him. And the environment reinforces it. He is a natural optimist. *For almost every effort*

is rewarded with success in the land of unlimited opportunities. He is a jack of all trades, and rarely a specialist, though capable and energetic, for his restless energy is hard to be contented and confined to one kind of activity. He believes he can accomplish anything. Nothing is impossible for his accomplishment. The fact is, America has never known adverse circumstances. There has been no foreign army on its soil, since the establishment of the Republic. It has had no powerful antagonist. The savage Red Indians could be easily conquered. The country was developed at the time of the invention of steam, the use of which facilitated its rapid growth and progress. The European immigrants, driven by autocracy, social and religious tyranny at home, brought with them their talents, industry, enterprising spirit and the scientific inventions of the age which have been utilized to the utmost. The fusion of divergent adventurous blood and the success in life have created a buoyant youthful spirit which is almost contagious. Even the foreigners become infected with it within a few months' stay. An American boy, as long as he is young, acts like an adult. He is self-reliant and self-sufficient. But after youth, he behaves like a grown-up boy. He acts on impulse without reasoning or reflection, though by temperament he is a man of efficiency, and anything he undertakes he performs with a good deal of concentrated energy and devotion. Behind his rough exterior, unpolished behavior and unfinished culture, he has a kind, sym-

thetic, proud and sensitive heart. He means well. He is frank and generous. There is no crookedness in him. But he is credulous. When his passions are roused, he is unreasonable. He is rem
ineconsiderate, cruel and inhuman. He has the courage of his convictions, and when he believes in a thing, he becomes fanatical. And though he pretends to be a rank individualist, he is really a half conscious idealist, in order to escape himself, he creates the social values and serves the social ends.

The American woman is unique. If man is the indispensable, she is the essential. She is a composite and complex creature, in psychic characteristics as in blood. All racial traits are happily blended in her as in her genesis. She has the freedom and the frankness of the Scandinavian girl, intellectual intensity and liberalness of the Slav, grace, coquetry and whimsicality of the French, industry and dutyfulness of the Teuton, individualism, practicality and social decorum of the Anglo Saxon, ardor, passion and romanticism of the Latin blood, and sentimentality and idealism of the Oriental woman. And she surpasses them all in health, beauty, intellect and elegance. And nowhere else can be seen so many elegantly dressed pretty intelligent women as in New York. She is not an artificial, cultivated anæmic growth, but a rampant luxuriant, flowering plant grown on the virgin soil. She is petted pampered and adored as nowhere else, but she has not been spoilt, rather promises to be greater and

'better Everywhere woman rules by her feminine charms, but here she does not rule so much by her sensual appeals as by her social comradeship and intellectual companionship She is free and frank with man She has received the same education as her brother She has mixed with boys from girlhood on equal terms It is probable that she received many privileges during the colonial period when the supply of women was decidedly shorter than the demand and as a traditional custom the privileged position of the woman still lingers in social intercourse But she has not abused the privileges rather has used them to her advantage. In intellect she is equal to man and in culture and polish of manner she is distinctly superior, for during her married life she can use her leisure when she is free from economic worries for the cultivation of the fine arts Her vitality, intellect comradeship spirit, frankness and feminine charms are really intoxicating She animates everything she touches Vitality is the essence of her life It oozes out from every pore of her existence And the freedom of her movements with men and natural frankness of her expressions, instead of leading her to immorality, is rather her safeguard She is no more immoral than her European sisters Her innocence is not her ignorance But she is a realist, and knows reflexibly how far to go and when not go farther If she likes flirting, it is because it is interesting pleasant psycho sensuous, 'game'.

She enjoys it, for thereby she can judge the power of her conquest and receive the elation of victory, homage and adoration. Admiration is to her like the incense to the gods. She expands with it as the rose buds in warmth and dew drops. She has reduced flirting to a fine and noble art. And in a modern well educated girl, not unoften, realism and idealism are harmoniously combined.

Marriage—Marriage in America is usually of mutual inclination rather than of convenience, except in a few vain and foolish rich girls who buy with their wealth a Ducal coronet and a husband. The American husband is often very indulgent and good intentioned. But the American girl hardly becomes a docile wife to attend the home and the children. She is usually intellectually superior to her husband. And the consequence is, she rules. There can be no democracy between two unequals. Men, in order to acquire proficiency in vocational arts, neglects his general education and cultural side. He rarely even becomes a specialist in his own line though he has aptness for precision and details, for he is restless and lacks patience to stick to one thing. He likes to move. He likes to show. He prefers public appreciation to steady quiet research. Therefore he changes his occupation too frequently when he believes that he can make more money in the new occupation. The American is a *business man* by instinct, irrespective of his profession. He mistakes restless energy for vitality. And he is engrossed in his business.

Marriage often takes place on momentary impulse—on biotropic attraction. Young men and women are everywhere thoughtless and superficial. And in America they are more so. In the middle class, man does not usually marry before he is past thirty, for before that time he can hardly support a wife. And as the girl can earn her own independent living she expects that her husband should be able to support her well. Of course if she loves the man, she is willing to work as is often the case. But for that kind of love, there is necessity of community of feelings, interests, ideas and ideals. For a cultivated woman psychic comradeship is more essential than physical mating. It is possible that intersexual love affection, tenderness and friendship are but delicate emanations of sublimated sex ferments. But with cultural advancement psychic companionship is more imperative than the physical union. There is a soul hunger for a soul mate.

Of course in America, both men and women are individualists par excellence. They are supreme egoists. But they are also Pragmatists by habit and education. And in such a marriage, though hastily and light heartedly contracted often on passing fancy, if their tastes and temperaments, ideas and ideals harmonize, there is possibility of great happiness. An union of true love is a real heaven on earth. But a disharmonious union is at the same time a practical living hell. In America, marriage is not regarded, except among the Catholics, as sacramental and eternal.

engagement or life-long bondage. Though men and women are usually frivolous, colorful, gay and pleasure-loving, at the time of marriage they sincerely wish that their matrimonial life should endure, and they enter into the contract with tacit mental provisional reservation that it shall not endure at all cost. They act on impulse. They want to be happy immediately. They have no time to wait to study and enquire into the characteristics and heredity of the other. They are optimists. They do not think of the morrow. They believe everything will be all right. They are simply healthy vital grown-up children. Theirs is the child mentality of ideo-motor reaction, not of reflective synthesis of mature mind. If they can not pull on together, they can yet divorce and marry again. Love to her is simply a sweet healthy thing, not an object of shame. She simply glories in it as a thing of beatitude, an expression of youthfulness and vitality. Of course if there are children, it causes the disruption of the family. She indeed loves and adores her children. But she loves her personal freedom and happiness more. And this ends one-seventh of marriages in divorces.

This individual egoism may be regarded as a selfish thing—an unworthy aim of life, the baneful effect of godless materialistic education and civilization. But if every one looks after his or her happiness efficiently, there would be no unhappiness in the world—no poverty, destitution or misery. The earth would be what the religious scriptures claim the

Heaven to be Society is composed of individuals as units And if the individuals know how to be really happy and know how to achieve the cherished object, it will bring forth the social millennium Those who claim that the individual happiness should be sacrificed for the happiness of others, and that it is a higher ideal to stifle one's own desires, for desires lead to discontentment and the disturbance of the tranquility of the mind, are certainly mistaken For if everybody practised it, nobody would be happy And desire is the source of all activities Without its stimulus there would be no progress The question may arise, whether Americans are really happy with their individualism This question can not be answered, for happiness is simply a relative mental attitude The American civilization is yet crude and unfinished, the mental outlook too narrow and limited In the search for happiness—in the excitement of psycho sensory stimulations and temporary pleasures, often due to the ignorance of natural laws, the source of lasting happiness is blocked The educational system is defective, though it is far more advanced than that of Europe It does not prepare the rising generations to face the vital problems of life with knowledge and efficiency It ignores the economic struggle for existence, the sexual instinct, marriage, conjugal life, the responsibilities of parenthood, which are of paramount importance to every youth The universities deal with fossilized knowledge and not with the plastic materials of the

present to build up a better future. Moreover, education does not begin with one's admission into a school. It begins with his grand parents. Heredity is no less important than environmental influences. Real progress is always slow as the selective adaptation of the germ plasms. But America has a potentiality of a greater future for self development and self realization than any other country if the national energies are directed in a progressive direction.

Religion—There are 233,999 church organizations with a membership of 46,242,130 and 199,154 ministers, there are 199,154 Sunday schools with a membership of 23,944,438. These organizations are divided between 206 denominations. They own 203,432 church buildings, valued at \$218,846,096. Last year their annual expenditures totalled \$328,809,999. And they employed 191,776 ministers who conducted services in 43 languages and of whom 63,543 who reported full salaries received on an average \$1,078. Of the total members, about 18 millions were Catholics and 25 millions Protestants, though the Roman Catholic element in population is estimated at 15.5 per cent and the Protestant 69.2. The Negroes have 39,655 church organizations with a total membership of 4,602,805, of which 51,688 were in Roman Catholic and 4,551,117 in congregations. The Negroes own church property worth \$86,809,970, spend annually \$18,529,827 and have 37,429 Sunday schools with 2,953,843 pupils. Out of a total population of 2,349,754 Jews, only 357,135 have any religious association,

which indicates that the Jews, of all races in America are the least superstitious, then, the Protestants, Catholics, and at the bottom of the ladder, the Negro

However, the American Christianity is a different variety from its European and Asiatic prototype. It has undergone progressive transformation, as has every other institution. Even the conservative Catholic Church, has not been able to escape it. Moreover, Americans do not take their religion so seriously as the Orient with all absorbing passion. They are enumerated as Catholics or Protestants as they are born of Catholic or Protestant parentage. They take their politics rather more seriously than their religion. Families for generations vote the republican or democratic tickets. Religion is to them a social convention, politics fundamental. Men may accompany their wives and children on nice Sunday mornings to the local affiliated church, more as a social gathering than out of religious conviction, or earnestness, or they may pay contributions to the local church or the Sunday school for the children, to escape importune solicitations from the ministers and not to be regarded in the community as not a *good fellow*. The women go to the church, especially in small towns, to show their dress or meet their friends. But even with women it is becoming out of fashion in large towns and cities. The large number of exotic Religious Associations as the Christian Science, Theosophy, New Thought, Buddhism, Tontricism, Vedantism, Yoga Philosophy, Krishna Cult, Baháism, Mosques and

Hindu Temples found all over America, clearly indicate that the Church has lost its hold and is losing it rapidly over the thinking women, and they are no longer satisfied with the church interpretations of the religion. It is not that these women of America are going to discard Christianity, or are going to adopt Vedantism, Islam, Buddhism or Hinduism, but a majority of them join these associations for new psychic sensations and stimulations. Of course, many of them are hungry for knowledge. Christianity can not appeal to their intellect. The modern educated girl has an enquiring mind. She will accept nothing as settled without putting it through her mental analysis. She is not satisfied that the priest should think for her. She wants to know the why or wherefore of everything. Her intellect has outgrown the primitive tenets of Christianity and she refuses to accept it as infallible authority. Her enquiring mind, therefore, searches whether in other religions she can get the consolation her heart seeks. This restless spirit of enquiry by American women means a spiritual renaissance of the country. For intelligent enquiring is the condition of all progress. The European women are either satisfied with their old religious dogmas, or are indifferent to the religious needs, being absorbed in worldly, coarse sense pleasures. But not so the American women. They are earnest. They have a soul hunger to find out the truth. The truth can be found only through knowledge by understanding natural laws and the cosmic phenomena, and not by

any religious revelation, for all religions are, more or less, based on popular ignorance [and credulity, though they may embody some partial truths of natural laws in the physical and the psychic domains. But the mind can be freed only when all natural laws are understood in their sequence. It not only requires general knowledge of the different branches of science but also their synthesis which is *Rational Philosophy*. Religion alone can not give self-development and self-realization as the quack medicine can not cure organic lesions and maldies.

Vijaya Krishna Brothers

PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS

5, Marikotla Spur, Calcutta

† Works by Chandra Chakraborty

1. * Food and Health—CONTENTS I—Elementary Composition of Foods, Principles of Nutrition, The Albuminous Foods, Vegetable Proteids, Carbohydrates, Fats, Vegetables, Fruits, Condiments and Stimulants, Water, Minerals, The Advantages and Disadvantages of a Vegetable Diet II—The Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, Kidney, Thyroid, Adrenals, Sexual Glands. III—Malaria, Cholera, Scurvy IV.—Principle of Immunity, Immunity and Serum therapy, Organo therapy, Fasting Cure, Influence of Faith and Optimism 214 pages Re 1-8

‘From a mere survey of the works of the author, on a variety of topics, national, social, educational and medical, it is clear that he seeks to do his mite towards the regeneration of India and that he has grasped the fact that the health of the whole can be promoted only by the health of its parts. His works therefore have got a definite aim and as such deserve careful attention. Whether for individuals or for nations, a healthy physique is the *signum* of progress—intellectual, mental and spiritual. The promotion of the same depends chiefly upon dietetics, the scientific regulation of food and hygienic habits and eugenics including selection in marriages and birth control. The above mentioned three books refer to these two branches of dietetics and eugenics. What strikes one at once in the books are the wealth of detail and so necessary in the treatment of such debatable topics, the special reference to India.

'The volume on *Food and Health* is a compendium of information. The value of a food consists in its supply of carbohydrates, proteins, fats and mineral salts on the one hand and vitamins on the other. After discussing the general facts on nutrition the author explains in detail the food values of the various grains, vegetables, fruits and milk. He has got a word of recommendation for the mixed diet. He neither forgets the standpoint of the Indian nor that of infants and invalids. The second part naturally refers to the all important defensive glands like the liver and the spleen, the thyroid and the sexual glands. The chapter on sexual relation is, as it ought to be, very detailed and thoughtful. After referring to the ravages of infectious diseases and their prevention and briefly to modern therapeutics, the book closes with short references to fasting cures including the important use of water and cures by faith"—*Current Thought*—(February 1927)

"The chapters on food are well-written and they contain a large amount of useful information regarding all kinds of daily food. The essay on 'Sexual Glands' will repay perusal. The last five chapters on Immunity, Serum therapy, Organotherapy, Fasting Cure and Psychotherapy give useful information within a short compass"—*Chinni Lal Bose in The Modern Review* (Sept. 1922)

"As an Indian he (the author) deals with the problems of food and dietetics not only from western but also from the eastern point of view. It will be found useful to whom more expensive treatises are generally inaccessible"—*The Hindustan Review* (Oct. 1923)

'This is a useful guide to one who wants to understand the principles of dietetics and the food value of the various articles of diet used in this country. The author displays a fund of information on the subject and the book contains very valuable materials gleaned from several sources which should serve to help the reader, so far as it can be of any use, in his attempts of fixing upon a proper dietary based upon scientific facts and rational principles. The first part of the book deals with the principles of nutrition, the elementary composition of foods, the different kinds and qualities of food, and their comparative advantages and disadvantages. The subject is so handled as to be easily understood by the lay reader and the book is written with particular reference to Indian foods and conditions of life.'—*The Hindu* (Mar 6, 1927)

"The book gives a description of the different kinds of food articles showing their chemical composition and their nutritive value. The book will prove of interest to the medical practitioners and the general public."—The Indian Medical Journal (Sep 1924)

2 Principles of Education—CONTENTS 1 What is Education, Educative Process, Recapitulation and its significance in Education, Intelligence and Memory, Physical Education, Intellectual Fatigue Sexual Education Female Education? 11—Elementary Education, Preparatory School, University Education, National University, Girls' School, Foreign Universities. 112 pages Re 1

"The book is thoughtful and thought-provoking."—Current Thought (December 1924).

"In this booklet the author has sounded a note on the problems of Education that confront the modern intellectuals. We cannot but admire the deep insight herein displayed in touching over a wide range of principles underlying the oriental and occidental knowledge and instruction. The author—Mr Chakrabarty—it seems has dived deep into the ocean of learning and viewed with circumspection and care the various phases of the so called Western education. His chapters on "Intellectual Fatigue," "Sexual Education" and "Female Education" are both delightful and instructive. On "Foreign Universities" he supplies information of very great interest to Indians who may be thinking of prosecuting their studies in Europe and America. The book is intensely national in its character and tone and is eminently fitted to give a pleasurable sensation and stimulus to both male and female readers. The whole crux of the ideals advocated in the book lies in the adaptation, and a happy combination of what is good and virtuous in the East and the West. For instance, the author recommends dancing as calculated to develop endurance of body and soul but deprecates the society where youth, beauty and natural gifts are bartered in the name of self-determination. An object lesson is afforded by the allusions made here and there to heroes and heroines of the world whose lives have left ineffaceable impressions on the sand of time. The book is worthy of being in the hands of every educationist in this country."—The United India and Indian States (Jan 17, 1924)

'The theoretical and practical aspects of education are ably and analytically treated in the book by the author. The chapters on Girls Education, Sexual Education, National University are really thoughtful and deserve the attention of the readers.—*The Mahratta* (Dec 27, 1923)

'In this little book of fourteen chapters the author deals with the question of education in both its theoretical and practical aspects. He takes a comprehensive view of the subject and observes—'To make the best of life, not simply in the crude sense of the enjoyment of material pleasures, but in the sense of the enjoyment of the life itself, is the aim and object of education.'—*The Indian Review* (Dec 15, 1923)

'The author's suggestions about 'Sexual Education' are worth considering. The subject should not be ignored.—*The Modern Review* (Dec. 1924)

'This is a useful contribution to the educational literature'—*The Indian Review*.

'The author does not follow the beaten track and in many places challenges the orthodox methods. But he does that with the sole object of improving his fellow beings, culturally and physically. The book deserves well at the hands of the Education Department.—*The Indian Daily News* (Sep 5, 1923)

3 * **Dyspepsia and Diabetes—Contents—**I Digestion, Salivary Glands, Alimentary Absorption. II.—Liver, Pancreas III—Hereditary Predisposition, Dyspepsia IV.—Diabetes, Polyglandular Theory, Lesion in Pancreas in Diabetes, Treatment 81 pages Rs 1

'Dyspepsia and diabetes are both very common in India and the greatest pity is that educated men, brain workers, the backbone of the nation and the nobles of the race, suffer mostly from these in the best period of their intellectual activities and resourcefulness. It is therefore highly necessary and opportune to let these gentlemen know the true causes and best preventive measure for these lethal diseases. The booklet before us gives all the general principles, the fundamental facts of dietetics and the personal and social hygiene in a clear and intelligent manner and a study of it will help in preparing a man for his self defence against their invasion. All educated men will read the book with great profit and interest'—*The Practical Medicine* (Oct 1923)

"The book is written by the author for the educated middle class brain-workers who generally suffer from dyspepsia, it deals with the prevention and treatment of Dyspepsia and Diabetes and will prove useful to the public."—*The Indian Medical Journal* (Sept 1924)

4. * *A Study in Hindu Social Polity*—CONTENTS—Physical Geography of India, Ethnic Elements in Hindu Nationality, Hindu Myths, Hindi Languages, Hindi Scripts, Caste, Social Organisation. 203 pages Rs 3 6

"The author is well known to many of us for his numerous writings, as well as for his past activity in the cause of Indian nationalism

As regards the first chapter nothing remains to be said. The second chapter is of considerable interest and in it the author discusses the various ethnic elements in the Indian population. According to the author, the earliest immigrants to India were an Australoid race, who came from Sumatra. These were followed by other races e.g. the Dravidians, the Aryans and later on by the Sakes, and various other peoples who came in more recent times. The author's views on the origin of the Dravidians and their connection with the culture of Sumeria is interesting, but shows very little originality, being practically an elaboration of the views of Hall and others. The time however, has not yet come, when any scholar can hope to pronounce the final word on the race conflict of the past. The date of the earliest Aryan immigration has been fixed by the author at cir 2500 B.C. and in doing this he has utilised the evidence of the Rigveda, the astronomical data in the Mahabharata, as well as the Mitanni tablets or the Hittite inscriptions. In the present state of our knowledge, this date ought to be accepted as being approximately true.

"The next chapter is a comparative study of the myths of the Aryans and other nations of antiquity, while the two succeeding chapters discuss the origin of the Hindi languages and of the Hindi scripts. In regard to caste, the author's views are original, and show a good deal of original enquiry. The hatred of the Americans for the Negro, and the continuance of lynching and other barbarities, show how the spirit of caste hatred arises out of original difference. This chapter is sure to be an eye-opener to many, who believe rather tacitly in the professions of Western sociologists. The last chapter

too is interesting on account of the fine treatment of the subject of social organisation

Taken as a whole, the book shows a good deal of original speculation not to speak of the erudition and industry of the author, who has taken care to utilise all the materials at his disposal. In many places he displays a fine judgment and in many cases his views, though unpalatable to many, are those which are supported by the evidences of history. For instance the author speaks of the emasculating influence of Buddhism or the intensely destructive character of the samaites (pp 32) and these may bring on him the lashes of the hostile critic, though his views are really sound. We are sorry, however to note that in spite of all this, the author occasionally accepts many things as true without examining them thoroughly. As instances, we may cite his views as to the mixed character of the Bengali population, or the Scythian origin of the Rajputs and the Mahrattas. The book requires a thorough rehandling and a re-arrangement of some of its materials, and this will make it a really valuable contribution to Indian Ethnology and Sociology."—N C B in the Calcutta Review (March 1926)

"An interesting introduction to the study of India and its peoples by one equally steeped in Hindu and Western learning—George Sarton in the Isis No 22, Vol VII (2) 1925

"Yet another book by this indomitable writer published in 1923 which he describes "as the outgrowth of the materials I gathered to write a cultural history of the Hindus". He gave up the idea of publishing History on reading "Ramesh Chandra Dutt's Civ in Anc India"

The author has evidently been a wide and enthusiastic reader and has collected a great amount of information interesting and useful to scholars. Whether his conclusions are sound is another matter and so controversial that I do not propose to enter into it in this notice'—R. C Temple in the Indian Antiquary (Feb 1925)

"The book is divided into seven chapters. It may be regarded as a helpful supplement to the late Mr R C Dutt's 'Civilisation in Ancient India'. Several new important data have been included, and a very useful list is appended to show the close connection between Sanskrit and the Greek, Latin

Teutonic, Slav and Celtic languages. We would suggest the changing of the word "Hindi" as it definitely indicates now the North Indian vernacular. The book merits appreciation as an excellent popular study."—The Hindustan Review (October 1924)

"This is another publication by that well-known social-political author. And though it professes to be 'hastily drawn sketch', it contains numerous materials which bring us a step further in the understanding of the cultural life of (ancient) *Enr Asia* —*Orientalische Literatur Zeitung* (Nr 1 1924)

'The sketches of ancient cultural history of India are interesting and valuable. This is a book which may interest Ethnologists, Philologists, Sociologists, and students of Comparative Religion. It is a store house of historical materials'—The Modern Review (July 1924)

5 *An Interpretation of Ancient Hindu Medicine—
CONTENTS —Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Diseases
 and their Diagnosis, Diseases and their clinical
 studies, Therapeutics, Surgery, Distances, Hygiene.
 625 pages Rs 7-8.

"The book will be of interest as it deals with the ancient Hindu medicine and western medicine side by side. *Indian Medical Gazette* (May 1925)

'Dr Chakrabarty—as his name betoken— is a native of Bengal, living in New York. He has published during the last few years a number of books in English on medical and other subjects—two of which called *Food and health* and *Dyspepsia and Diabetes* have already been noticed in terms of appreciation in the *Hindustan Review*. The other five enumerated above are equally instructive. The first of the group is, in a sense, the most important. In it the author has successfully attempted a systematic digest of materials for a comparative study of ancient Indian and Greek systems of medicine in the light of the latest researches in medical science. He contends with great force that the later system was indebted to the former and the contention deserves careful consideration. Original Sanskrit texts are quoted freely and these add materially to the value and utility of the book. He has also convincingly shown that many of the recent developments on surgery were known to ancient Indians. By writing this book the author has rendered a notable service to renaissance of

Indian culture and civilization'—The Hindustan Review
(January 1923)

"The author who is evidently a medical writer of no mean order, in the compilation of this work of 602 pages have dealt exhaustively with the outlines of principles and practice of Ancient Hindu Medicine, in all its various branches, viz Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Diseases and their Diagnosis, Diseases and their Clinical Studies, Therapeutics, Surgery, Dietetics and Hygiene. Written in a fascinating style, it will readily catch the attention not only of Indian but even of European readers, in as much as the subject matter is directed towards a comparative study of the Hindu system with the modern School of medicine, with a view to the establishment of a healthy and closer relationship between them. The book is welcome at this time not only for its informative value, but because of the recent renaissance of Aurveda, when provincial Governments even have found it necessary to enquire about the utility of the Ancient System. We can unhesitatingly say that the volume will be of immense benefit to those interested in the revival and development of Aurveda."

The Journal of the Aurveda (October 1924).

"This is an outline of ancient Hindu medicine, that is, mainly the works of Charaka and Susruta in modern language. To fix the dates of the ancient works with any accuracy is of course out of question, but they were certainly very ancient and probably anterior to Buddhism. Hindu medicine reached its zenith under Buddhist rule and disappeared with the downfall of the Buddhist states. After a brief introduction containing an attempt to compare Hindu and Greek medicine and to prove the anteriority of the Hindu, the author begins his exposition in a very systematic manner. The relevant Sanskrit texts are often quoted in the footnotes. The author has had the excellent idea of introducing comparative tables. For example, the osteological knowledge of Charaka, Susruta, Hippocrates and our own can be compared at a glance. Unfortunately, this work, so well conceived is marred by continual discursiveness. It is a pity that the author's abundant learning is thus to a large extent wasted. Furthermore the lack of an index diminishes greatly the value of this extraordinary collection as a work of reference. This interpretation may be of great interest to Hindu readers who will thus obtain in a rather pleasant way not simply an idea of their own

scientific patrimony but also a smattering of modern medicine " George Sarton in the *Isis* No 122, Vol VII (2) 1925

'Two more books on Indian Medicine written in New York and published in Calcutta in the same year by that indefatigable writer on this subject, Mr Chandra Chakraborty. The second of these works seems to have arisen out of the first. It is in fact a dictionary of Materia Medica arranged according to Sanskrit terminology in the order of the Devanagari alphabet. It has the inevitable Indian defects of misprints and no index, a general 'happy go luckiness' and no references to the source of information. Two additional notes appear at the end, of course out of order. But that does not matter much. What does matter is that they are introduced without any warning to the reader, who will doubtless consequently miss them. Subject to these remarks, the book is no doubt of use to medical practitioners in India. One remark in the author's preface I can heartily endorse "a drug in its native fresh state is much more efficacious than when it has undergone chemical changes." I have long thought that there something not altogether right about concentrated drugs, and have wondered why medical men, who also strongly object to concentrated food, should lay so much stress on concentrated medicines.

"The first book is much more ambitious. The author writes in his "Foreword" that he started to write a comparative study of Hindu and Greek medicine, but gave it up, as he was forced to the conclusion that the ancient Greek School of Medicine were indebted to the Hindu systems." This conclusion he proceeds to prove to his own satisfaction after a method that is now fashionable among certain Indian literati. Leaving this controversial point there he has tried to interpret and explain the ancient Hindu medicines principally based on Charaka and Susruta in modern medical terminology. He also gives a transliteration table with which one can not find serious fault and adds that he regrets he had not time to add an index, the absence of which naturally greatly reduces the value of the book.

"Modern medical terminology is employed in the book with a vengeance, so much so that the correct reading of the ancient Indian terms could only be seriously checked by competent physician with competent knowledge of Sanskrit. There is in fact much danger in translating ancient technical works in the modern times of another language.

'the Indian reader for the great Teachers of Medicine of ancient India who could arrive at so much truth by the simple process of study, observation and intuition without the aid of modern scientific resources at their command

'The author has done a service to his country by writing this useful book'—Chuni Lal Bose in *The Modern Review* (August 1924)

"This book deals exhaustively with the principles and practice of ancient Hindu Medicine and affords facilities for a comparative study of its system with the modern medical school of thought with a view to bring them into closer relationship with each other. This much abused and woefully reduced Hindu Medical Science had on account of the step-motherly attitude of Government on the one hand, and for want of scientific researches and experiment of the system on the other, been left all along in the back ground, but thanks to the recent renaissance, we are having quite a crop of literature on the subject of Ancient Hindu Medicine, for which no little credit is due to the author of this book.

"We heartily recommend its use to those who are interested in the revival of the indigenous system of medicine in India and to research scholars who may find in it good food for reflection'—*The Antiseptic* (March, 1924)

'The book has been published at an opportune moment when efforts are being made for the revival of the indigenous Hindu system of Medicine. The author has collected a mass of information in the literature on Ayurveda. We recommend the book to those who are interested in the subject.'—*Indian Medical Record* (April, 1924)

"The author's original intention was to make the book a comparative study of the ancient Hindu and Greek systems of medicine in the light of modern knowledge, but he later modified his purpose and has endeavoured simply to interpret and explain the Ancient Hindu Medicine, principally based upon Charaka and Susruta, in a clear and concise manner. He has compiled a fascinating work of 100 pages, which cannot fail to interest others who are interested in Indian medical lore.'—*The Medical Times, London*, (May, 1924).

"We had the pleasure of reviewing some work of this learned author and are glad to say now that he

great medical writers of the day. In the present book, attempt has been made to interpret and explain the Ancient Hindu Medicine, principally based upon Charaka and Susruta, in the light of modern knowledge and though the task of translation is an ungrateful one, specially of technical subject of centuries back, the author has been successful in his endeavour to an appreciable extent. We are pleased to read his book and have no hesitation in recommending it to all practitioners in general and particularly to those versed in western systems of medicine but desirous of learning of what great men of their own country have already done'—**The Practical Medicine** (Dec 1923)

"In his 'Foreward' as well as in the text the author makes an excellent scholarly review of contemporary and correlated historical facts and events, which is very interesting reading. In the text he has, we see, gone very largely beyond his promised idea for more often than not he was described as a 'scholar' and a 'practitioner'—the scope of the book. 'A great painstaking work' by all students of history of medicine'—**The Calcutta Medical Journal** (Sept 1924)

6 * **A Comparative Hindu Materia Medica**—It contains the botanical description of about more than 800 Indian medicinal plants, their Indian and European names, their chemical analyses and their therapeutic uses 198 pages. Rs 3 12

"An introduction of 27 p. contains a summary of systematic botany and of the geographical botany of India. Then follow 196 articles devoted to 160 genera and 800 species, classified in the alphabetical order of the Sanskrit names. Latin, European, Bengali and Hindi synonyms are mentioned, brief botanical descriptions, medical and other remarks are given. This very useful work is fittingly completed by two indexes, English and Sanskrit'—**George Sarton in the Isis** No 22, Vol VII (2) 1925.

"A timely and useful treatise dealing with about 800 Indian drugs, their botanical description and therapeutic uses. At a time when there are clear signs everywhere of Indian Medicine coming to its own, this publication is especially welcome, and we recommend it to all those who are interested

in Indian Medicine. —The Madras Medical Journal (Nov 1924).

This is another useful work by the same author and contains Botanical description of about more than 80 plants with their European and Indian names their (chemical analyses and therapeutic) uses. A vast amount of information relating to Indian drugs of approved virtue and their uses have been carefully collected together and we have no doubt that it will be found useful by botanists and practitioners of medicine interested in indigenous drugs as a valuable work for ready reference' —The Journal of Ayurveda (Oct 1924)

'Comparative Hindu Materia Medica' is a learned work containing botanical descriptions of nearly a thousand medicinal plants, with their Indian and English names chemical analyses and therapeutic uses. It will be highly useful to botanists and medical practitioners in India especially those amongst the latter who may be interested in treatment by means of indigenous herbs' —Hindustan Review (January 1925)

'It describes more than 190 genera and 800 species of Indian medical plants with their morphology, geographical distribution and therapeutic action. Though references are lacking especially of the Indian medical literature which will reduce its value to the Western scholars and hope it will be corrected in the next edition, none the less it is a very well conceived compendium' —

Translated from German Reinhold Muller in Orientalistische Literaturzeitung 1924 No 12

'A most erudite treatise and contains a vast amount of information regarding Indian drugs, some of which are of real value though mostly unknown in this country. We Indian drugs"

genera, and 800 species of Indian medical plants in relation to their geographical distribution morphology and therapeutic application. It is a valuable and is a singular book on the subject (Translation) Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medizin und Naturwissenschaften Band XXII, Heft 2

'It is a valuable production—a handy volume for ready reference for students of Botany. Those interested in the

comparative study of the subject will find it especially useful for it gives Bengali and Hindi names of the Botanical species Indian botanists, herbists, and medical practitioners will find it to be a trustworthy and useful attempt on the part of the author —*The Vedic Magazine* (Sept 1924)

"This book contains botanical description and therapeutic uses of the indigenous Indian medical plants. The drugs have been arranged alphabetically for ready reference. The book will be useful to the Indian botanists and medical practitioners interested in the indigenous herbs" —*Indian Medical Record* (April 1924)

"In these days when strenuous efforts are being made to revive the indigenous systems of medicine, throughout India this book will prove an opportune and welcome publication. The charge is generally levelled against the Hindu medical system that it has no Pharmacopoeia to boast of and that the therapeutic value of most of the drugs available in India is in the range of doubt and uncertainty. This publication will help, to a great extent, to remove that mist. The author has taken immense pains in compiling this work, for which there will be neither sufficient material nor facilities for research. We congratulate him on his successful enterprise —*The Antiseptic* (P 181, 1924)

"The book contains description of over 800 plants, alphabetically arranged under their native names, with their European names, properties. The book will be useful" —*Luzac's Oriental List and Book Review* (April, 1924)

7* Infant Feeding and Hygiene—CONTENTS —

Breast feeding, Breast milk substitutes, The diet after weaning, Vitamines and nutrition, Hygiene
32 pages. As 8

"The book is very informing for its size. It deals with breast feeding and how it could be hygienically done. More important than that, for the modern age, is the description of the cow's milk as a substitute for breast milk and its adaptation with the addition of honey, whey etc. to suit the child. Then there is the reference to the variation in diet as the child grows. The chapters on vitaminous food like milk, fruit juice and cod liver oil for the child as well as the mother and on the importance of child hygiene are quite useful" —*Current Thought* (Feb 1925)

"It is an excellent account"—*Medical Times, London* (April, 1924)

'The object of this pamphlet is the diffusion of knowledge on the feeding of infants and on the hygienic methods of their upbringing. In a country where thousands of babies die from lack of knowledge of the simple rules of hygiene, any book of this nature is a welcome publication, and we recommend it to the English knowing Indian parents for whom it is intended.'—*Indian Medical Record* (April, 1924)

"Lack of knowledge on the part of parents, coupled with growing poverty of the masses, is mainly responsible for the frightfully heavy mortality among infants in India. A diffusion of the right kind of knowledge, therefore, on the feeding of infants and on the hygienic methods of their upbringing will meet the solution of the problem of infantile mortality in our country half way at least. This booklet which treats about infantile feeding and Hygiene fills a sad want in this direction and written, as it is, in a clear, readable and non technical style will be very much appreciated by the parental public, especially, women folk. We congratulate the author on his successful propaganda work which he has aimed at, in the matter of Child Welfare through the medium of this nicely got-up booklet.—*The Antiseptic* (March, 1924)

Infant mortality in India is the highest of all other countries of the world and there can be no denying the fact that this is

parents and
The present
information on some essential points to be always kept in mind in rearing children, such as breast feeding, substitutes of breast milk diet after weaning vitamins and nutrition and the hygienic life of the child. We hope it will prove helpful to many parents in taking better care of their beloved ones'—*The Practical Medicine* (Dec, 1923)

8 National Problems—**CONTENTS**—Introduction, Industry, Religious Reforms, Social Reforms Educational Reforms, Hygiene, Growth of Nationalism 115 pages

Re 1.

"This is a little book full of sound views on the varied aspects of our national life. We can cordially recommend the book to our readers"—*Current Thought* (January 1925)

"This book contains valuable thoughts Interesting re-
forms, education-
nationalism They
the author for his
mother country" George Sarton in the Isis No 22, Vol II
(2) 1925

"All the fundamental problems of the nation-making have
been clearly expressed in the book The writer has something
new to say on all subjects education, society, industry, religious
and hygiene The peculiarity of the author's writing is that
it is not only thoughtful, but, also thought provoking"

Translated from the Pravartaka (Sravana—1331).

"We have had the pleasure in the past of reviewing some
of the works of Dr Chandra Chakraborty He always attempts
to resist the temptation of dealing with ephemeral topics and
deals with the momentous ones that are in danger of being
obscured or neglected In the book under notice he addresses
himself to such subjects as Industry, Religious, Social and Edu-
cational Reforms and Hygiene, and only a short final chapter
is devoted to the growth of Nationalism While we do not
agree with all his conclusions, we are bound to record our appre-
ciation of the writer's independence of thought and courage of
conviction Dr Chakraborty's writings are generally thought-
ful and deserve attention"—The Hindustan Review
(October, 1925)

"This is a compendium of some of the most important pro-
blems in India which are drawing the serious attention of all
earnest workers in the cause of the country Mr Chakraborty
has done a great service to the cause by speaking out in the
clearest terms that the political advancement must go pari
passu with the other vital factors in Indian life and character
without which true national progress is simply impossible
Education, Industry, Hygiene and Social questions are some of
the issues to which it is never too late to devote our utmost
energy and best attention As a man of affairs, he is not un-
conscious of the national drawbacks, but like a constructive
thinker, he urges us to adopt a more wholesome and practical
attitude with regard to them 'If my country,' he says 'is not
right, I shall make her right and if right, I shall make her
better, Moreover the various important problems have all
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